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FOUR ALLIED ARMIES POUNDING ALONG WHOLE LENGTH OF WEST FRONT

FRANCO-AMERICAN WAVES PASS OVER HINDENBURG LINE

Further Gain Of Four Miles Made In Argonnes Battle

18,000 CAPTURED

Americans Take Key Position Of Front And Important Railway

ENEMY LOSS HUGE

Positions Of Tremendous Strength Fall Before Allies' Fierce Onslaughts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 27.—The American official communique issued this evening reports:

The 1st Army continued to attack northwest of Verdun and took Charpentry, Very, Epinonville and Ivoiry.

Repeated hostile counter-attacks were thrown back by troops from Ohio, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana.

We captured over a hundred guns, of which twelve were of heavy caliber, many trench-mortars and hundreds of machine-guns. Our prisoners now total over 8,000, including 125 officers.

Germans Concede Defeat

(By wireless).—A German official communique reports:

We repulsed partial attacks eastward of the Meuse, the Austro-Hungarians especially distinguishing themselves.

The Franco-American forces advancing westward of the Aisne and eastward of the Argonnes employed numerous tanks. Our advanced posts, in accordance with orders, retreated fighting to the allotted lines of defense. The enemy reached the heights northwestward of Tahure and as far as Fontaine-en-Dormois, where our reserves shot the bolt to the enemy's local break through. The attacks of the enemy between Auberive and southeastward of Sommepy and also northward of Cernay broke down.

Between the Argonnes and the Meuse the enemy reached Montblainville, Montfaucon and the bend of the Meuse northeastward of Monfaucon, where they were brought to a standstill by our reserves.

Fresh battles are imminent.

Hindenburg Line Entered

Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters reports:

Hitherto our advance has progressed like clock-work but it is too soon to say what the result will be.

We have taken what may be considered the Hindenburg Line, but behind it is a string of trenches called "Hagenstellung" and behind that, joined to it by a good deal of wire and other defensive works, is the "Volkerstellung," which connects with series of strong places. All these must be passed before the "Kliemhildestellung," which was the line upon which the German's main reliance was placed, can be reached. Our inroads are deep and our gassing of the enemy gunners has proved more effective than we expected.

Montfaucon is the key to the whole of this front and with Septsarges and Cuisy formed a kind of hinge where the "Volkerstellung" joined the "Hagenstellung" to enable the German front to swing some ninety degrees from the South to prevent any successful exit from Bois-de-Montfaucon in front of it.

The country in which we are now operating is ideal for artillerying.

Battle's Setting Historic

The correspondent describes the intense eagerness of the troops immediately behind the fighting front to participate in the battle. It was across this country that, forty-eight years ago, the armies of the Crown Princes of Prussia and Saxony passed like devouring vultures to the feast at Sedan upon the vitals of France. Now, instead of Prussia hastening to victory, the Prussian armies are facing the south desperately to avoid defeat from an army of the New World, a miracle indeed which is

(Continued on Page 13)

Armistice For Bulgaria Refused Unless It Breaks With The Central Powers

Also Must Demobilise Troops And Evacuate Territory Not Belonging To It, Is London's Reply; French Commander Won't Consider Request

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 28.—Reuter's agency is informed that the British reply to the Bulgarian request for an armistice confirms the refusal of General d'Esperey, the Allied Generalissimo, to suspend operations and make it quite clear to the Government in Sofia that peace will necessarily involve a complete rupture by the Bulgarian Government with Turkey, Germany and Austria-Hungary. Other necessary conditions will be guarantees for the prevention of the despatch of German troops to Bulgaria, the demobilisation of the Bulgarian army or its employment against the Central Powers and the evacuation of territory which does not belong to Bulgaria. It is pointed out that Servia and Greece must be fully consulted regarding all the territorial questions involved.

French General Refuses

Paris, September 27.—General Franchet d'Esperey, the Allied Generalissimo in the Balkans, has replied to Bulgaria that he is unable to grant either an armistice or an interruption of the fighting but he would receive the Bulgarian delegates if they present themselves before the British lines with a flag of truce.

A Bulgarian officer of high rank brought a letter to the British Commander-in-Chief from the Bulgarian Generalissimo, asking for a suspension of hostilities for forty-eight hours and mentioning that Bulgaria proposes to send the Minister of Finance and the Commander of the 2nd Army, on behalf of the Bulgarian Government and with King Ferdinand's approval, to discuss the terms of the armistice.

Ruse To Gain Time?

Paris, September 28.—The Servian Premier, Monsieur Passitch, interviewed, said that he believed the request for an armistice by Bulgaria was a clumsy ruse to gain time and reinforcements.

Would Affect Turkey

London, September 27, 6:35 p.m.—Reuter's agency learns that the Foreign Office has received Bulgaria's application for an armistice and there is no suggestion that the action of M. Malinoff, the Bulgarian Premier, was taken only on his own initiative. The request is for an armistice in order to discuss peace. Great Britain can only reply after consultation with her Allies.

It is understood that the view in official circles is that peace with Bulgaria would have a prodigious effect, especially on Turkey. It would free the whole Salonika army and, in certain eventualities in connection with Turkey, it would also free the armies in Mesopotamia and Palestine and kill the German menace to the East. Moreover it would probably affect advantageously the world food situation.

Mr. A. J. Balfour and Mr. Bonar Law are conferring with the Premier with regard to the proposal for an armistice made by Bulgaria.

These results can only be obtained by a complete rupture of political and military relations between Bulgaria and the Central Powers and an Allied occupation of the communications between Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary. Presumably this would be one of the essential conditions upon which an armistice would be granted.

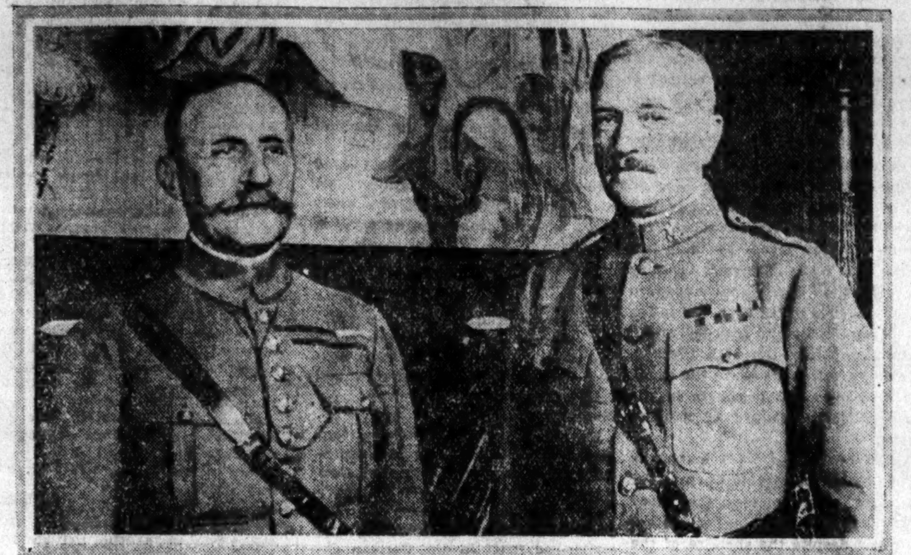
Truce Would Be Catastrophe

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Los Angeles, September 28.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—

(Continued on Page 4)

Foch And Pershing Photographed Together Following Conference



MARSHAL FOCH AND GEN. PERSHING — FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTO SUPPLIED BY INTE.

An interesting photograph of Marshal Foch, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies, and General John J. Pershing, Commander of the American forces in France, taken during a conference at the palace of the Versailles in Paris, prior to the great Franco-American offensive which resulted in the wiping out of the Marne salient.

TURKS GETTING READY TO STAND ON NEW LINES

Will Make Desperate Effort To Stop British Along Upper Jabbok River

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 27.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in Palestine reported yesterday:

The Turks were determined to make a desperate stand at Amman, which was the only door of escape from the south, but they were powerless to resist the dash of our troops. The Australians dismounted and advanced in a wide encircling movement from the west and south while the New Zealanders were making a sweeping movement from the north. Our men, using the tactics learned in the South African war, worked round each hill where the resistance was obstinate and thus reached the town.

The enemy is preparing to make a desperate stand along the upper reaches of the Jabbok river.

The Australians occupied Tiberius and Semakh-es-Samra after severe hand-to-hand fighting in the streets.

London, September 27.—Press Bureau. The War Cabinet has heartily congratulated General Sir Edmund Allenby and his troops on their brilliant and decisive victory, which was not only an unrivalled feat of arms but will have a profound effect on the situation in the Near and Middle East.

Liberty Loan Subscriptions G.$235,550 Second Day

Returns Not Yet Counted Will Bring Total So Far Above Quarter Million

Liberty Bonds amounting to G.$107,450 were purchased in Shanghai yesterday, bringing the total sales well over the quarter-million mark in two days. The total subscriptions up to five o'clock last evening amounted to $235,450. But 330 purchasers have been recorded, making the average amount taken by Shanghai buyers nearly $720. Yesterday the largest subscription was for $6,000, while there were many for $5,000. Very few were for $50 only.

Reports are expected from Tientsin, Amoy, Foochow, Peking and other outports today. Hankow has raised $70,000, making a known total of $305,450.

Few Chinese buyers have been noted but the Chinese campaign will be well under way tomorrow. Complete details of the drive will be outlined tonight at the Carlton when the Chinese committee will meet.

The bank returns show the International Bank sales aggregating G.$128,450. Six subscribers at the Banque Industrielle de Chine purchased $10,150 in bonds and four buyers at the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank subscribed to $4,000. The lone subscription received at the Yokohama Specie Bank was for $1,000.

$17,000, paid in banks in the United States, was accepted for bonds at the committee headquarters. Reporting committeemen announced many thousands of dollars in pledges just before the closing of headquarters. These figures will be reckoned in today's totals.

All sorts of legal tender were offered in return for bonds at headquarters yesterday. An American arriving from Peking and leaving for Hongkong tomorrow left fifty dollars in American gold paper and a Chinese dropped in with a money order from Montgomery, Ward and Company for G.$68.20, tael notes and Mexican dollars. After some figuring, credit was allowed on the money order and tael notes and the balance taken in Mexican currency.

A young lady offered the committee the use of a monster St. Bernard dog. He was christened "Liberty" and a blanket bearing the slogan, "Buy a Bond," was ordered. The dog will be about the streets today.

Five American Hongs flew 100 percent Liberty flags yesterday proclaiming the fact that all foreign employes have bought bonds. The firms are Gaston, Williams and Wigmore; American-Oriental Banking Corporation, J. L. Whitney Company, Walkover Shoe Store and Raven Trust Company.

The Sunday afternoon song service at the Palace Hotel will be in the form of a Liberty Loan meeting. The service will start at 4:30 o'clock and speakers will be on the program.

Mexican dollars circulated by banks and exchange shops yesterday were labeled "I Am Worth More Than Ever Before. Use Me To Buy Liberty Bonds."

At the Church of the Sacred Heart, Nanzing Road, Roman Catholic priests announced the opening of the Liberty Loan campaign from the altar at all masses Sunday and yesterday afternoon a request for posters was received from the Rev. Father R. Jacquinot de Besange, Spiritual Director of the Shanghai Catholic Circle. The posters will adorn the rooms of the Circle.

The following tabulation shows the subscriptions to date:

	Subscribers	Amount.
International Bank ..	222	G.$128,450
Hongkong - Shanghai Bank	25	43,000
American Express Company	38	18,500
Paid in Banks in U.S.	3	17,000
American Oriental Banking Corporation	30	13,300
Banque Industrielle de Chine	6	10,150
Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank ..	4	4,000
Yokohama Specie Bank	1	1,000
Chartered Bank	1	50
Totals	330	G.$235,550

THE CAMPAIGN AT HOME

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 29.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The opening of the campaign of the Fourth Liberty Loan was marked in all sections of the United States by posting the names of villages, towns and cities which in a few hours have oversubscribed their quota of the six billion dollars total issue.

The Territory of Alaska was the first to report oversubscription, and planned to double its quota.

TWO MORE BLOWS HAMMER REELING LINE OF GERMANS

British And Americans Begin New Thrust Northwest Of St. Quentin

BELGIANS JOINING

Advance Four Miles, Capture 4,000, Between Dixmude And Ypres

NEARING CAMBRAI

Haig's Great Drive In Sensee River Region Penetrates Six Miles

THE BATTLE SUMMED UP

From the North Sea to Verdun, with but few breaks, the Germans are being pounded. The Belgian, British, French and American armies are engaged.

There are five distinct battles in progress: from Dixmude to Ypres, north and south of Cambrai, north of St. Quentin, at the Chemin-des-Dames, and in the Argonnes. All are going with remarkable success for the Allies and the Kaiser is getting one of the worst beatings of the war. The Hindenburg Line is being smashed.

The two latest offensives are the Belgian-British drive in Flanders and the British-American northwest of St. Quentin.

Taking them from north to south: In Flanders, the Belgians, with British aid, have advanced four miles and taken more than 4,000 prisoners. They have conquered the Houthulst Forest zone, held by the enemy since 1914.

At Cambrai the British, with Americans co-operating on their right, have been irresistible. They have cut in about six miles from the Sensee down to La Vacquerie, a front of fifteen miles, are less than three miles from Cambrai, the capture of which is expected, and have taken more than 16,000 prisoners and 100 guns.

Northwestward of St. Quentin the British and Americans have just opened up another offensive. No reports are in yet.

At the Chemin-des-Dames the Germans are evacuating the valley between it and Sailly. The French have taken Jouy and Aizy and are advancing.

In the Franco-American attack in the Champagne and the Argonnes good progress continues. The Americans have made an average additional gain of four miles, taken Montfaucon, the key to the position, and passed the Hindenburg Line. The French at their left are pushing on similarly. Eighteen thousand prisoners have been taken.

On the other fronts the combined armies in the Balkans are relentlessly closing in the trap on the Bulgarian army, while in Palestine the Turks are preparing to make a last desperate stand.

(Telegrams below are given in chronological order for the sake of clarity.)

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 27.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's communique issued Friday evening reports:

Portions of our First and Third Armies under General Horne and General Byng respectively attacked before dawn on a wide front in the general direction of Cambrai.

Notwithstanding the great strength of the enemy positions, especially in the northern sector where the Canal-du-Nord and the open ground sloping towards the enemy rendered an ad-

MR. HARA IS PREMIER OF JAPANESE CABINET

Mr. Tokonami Is New Foreign Minister And General Tanaka Minister Of War

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, September 29.—Owing to the difficulty of securing a Minister of Justice a change has been necessitated in the Cabinet which is now officially announced as follows:

Premier and Minister of Justice, Mr. Hara, the leader of the Seiyukai Party.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Viscount Uchida.

Minister of War, General Tanaka.

Minister of the Navy, Admiral Kato.

Minister of Finance, Mr. Takahashi.

Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. Yamamoto.

Minister of Communications, Mr. Noda.

Minister of Education, Mr. Nakahashi.

Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. Tokonami.

The three last are new men and are members of Parliament belonging to the Seiyukai party, of which Mr. Hara is the leader.

Tokio, September 26, (delayed).—Marquis Saionji has declined the post of Premier and Mr. Takashi Hara, the leader of the Seiyukai Party, has been ordered to form a government.

Anti-German Meetings Taking Place In Sofia

Demonstrations Last Several Days And Are Reported To Be Serious

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 23.—A message from Zurich states that anti-German demonstrations in Sofia have prevailed since Sunday last and have assumed an alarming character.

The Weather

Fine today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 79.5 and the minimum 52.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 73.8 and 57.9.

COTTON CONTROL BOARD NAMED IN WASHINGTON

Will Buy All Needed For United States And Allied Governments At Fixed Price

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 25.—The Government has appointed a committee to investigate the entire cotton situation and also a committee of control during the investigation for the distribution of cotton by purchasing all needed by the United States and the Allies at a price to be approved by the President.

NEW ENGLISH REGULATIONS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 28.—The Cotton Control Board announces that in order to make up for the time lost owing to the recent strike, spinning mills may be licensed to work 55½ hours a week up to October 26.

From September 30 manufacturers engaged on American yarns will be allowed to run sixty percent instead of sixty-five percent of their looms and manufacturers at present licensed to work over sixty-five percent because they have some of their looms engaged on Egyptian yarns or fine counts may only run sixty percent of the remaining looms.

POLICE NOT TO ALLOW REOPENING OF 'WHEEL'

Chinese Officials Will Watch Activities At Gambling House, Is Report

The death knell of "The Wheel" has been sounded, according to reports yesterday. The gambling house will not be allowed to reopen at 24 North Honan Road Extension, according to Chapei police officials. One wheel, the five tables, chips and other equipment were confiscated by the police during the Sunday morning raid and a close watch will be kept on the premises.

Employes of "The Wheel" arrested during the raid have been detained and may face charges of working in a gambling house, an offense under the Chinese criminal code.

Foreigners present at the raid will not be prosecuted.

Sunday's raid was the first since 1912.

Shipwrights At Clyde Ordered Back To Work

Vote To Continue Strike But Executive Of Unions Decides To Contrary

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 28.—The Clyde shipwrights' ballot resulted:

For the resumption of work .... 1,013 votes

Against .... 1,025 votes

Despite the narrow majority in favor of continuing the strike, the men's executive ordered the immediate resumption of work.

London, September 27.—Press Bureau. The Government has notified the Clyde strikers that unless work is resumed on the 1st their protection-certificates will be withdrawn and the Military Service Acts immediately enforced.

Can Bring Guests To Dinner To Mr. Denby

Members of the American Chamber of Commerce will be allowed to being guests at a special dinner to be given in honor of Mr. Charles Denby of the United States War Trade Board at the Columbia Country Club tomorrow night.

Mr. Denby will deliver an address on the work of the War Trade Board and will devote special attention to the attempt of the Board to promote Chinese-American relations.

Cablegrams In Code Forbidden In America

All Messages Must Be Written In Plain Language After Today

(American Wireless To Reuter)

New York, September 29.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Under the new censorship regulations of the United States Government, under no consideration will a cablegram be allowed to leave the United States or any of its possessions unless it be written in plain language, on or after October 1, 1918.

Thirty days later, or on or after November 1, 1918, no confirmations in code will be passed by the Censorship, even when accompanied by what purports to be or actually is a translation thereof.

Woman's Club Meets At Carlton Today

Red Cross Work Will Be Discussed At First Meeting Of Season

The American Woman's Club will hold its first meeting of the season this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Carlton Cafe when the chairmen of the different committees will announce their plans for the ensuing year in short speeches.

An assortment of curios and novelties will be on sale, the proceeds going to swell the Red Cross funds, and Mrs. Arnold will speak on plans for Red Cross work by the club as an organisation.

vance very difficult, all our objectives have been reached.

American detachments on our extreme right captured a series of trenches and fortified farms forming the outer defenses of the main Hindenburg System southwestward of Le-Catelet.

More to the northward the Fifth Division captured Beaucamp and, combining with the Lancashire men of the Forty-second Division, cleared Beaucamp Ridge running northeastwards towards Marcoing.

Get Footing On Long Spur

In the right center the Guards Division and Third Division of the Sixth Corps under General J. A. L. Haldane, breaking through the defenses of the enemy eastward of Havrincourt, carried the village of Flesquieres and took possession of the long spur running eastwards from Flesquieres towards Marcoing.

On their left Scottish and Naval units of the Seventeenth Corps, having stormed the line of the Canal-du-Nord eastward and southeastward of Moeuvres were at first checked by the defenses of Graincourt. Outflanking Graincourt from the north, they seized Anneux and carried forward the front of the whole Corps. We captured Graincourt and continued our advance to Cantaing and Fontaine-Notre-Dame.

Canal-du-Nord Crossed

In the left center the Canadian Corps under General Currie, attacking with the First, Third and Fourth Canadian Divisions, forced the passage of the Canal-du-Nord and captured the villages of Sains-lez-Marquion, Bourlon, and also the wooded heights of Bourlon Hill. Pressing on with the assistance of the Eleventh English Division they made substantial progress toward Raillencourt and Haynecourt.

Our deep advance on both sides of the Arras-Cambrai road was greatly assisted by the close co-operation of the Twenty-Second Corps under General Goddey, southward and northward of the Sensee and Scarpe Rivers. The Fifty-Sixth Division of this corps crossed the Canal-du-Nord and attacking northwards captured Sauchy-L'estree and Sauchy-Cauchy.

Northwards of the Scarpe on our extreme left the English and Scottish completed the capture of Arleux-en-Gohelle and the trench system thereabouts.

The perfect co-operation between the commanders of neighboring units and between the infantry, artillery, tanks and aircraft, and the gallantry and resource of all ranks have again enabled a complete success to be achieved at a relatively small cost.

Several thousand prisoners and many guns were captured.

Aviation.—Twenty tons of bombs were dropped during the daytime on enemy dumps, rail-heads and billets. We ignited several hangars during a raid on an aerodrome and destroyed a machine on the ground. We shot down seven.

Three Miles From Cambrai

Reuter's agency learns that the British today attacked between Sauchy-Le'Estrees and Gouzeaucourt and reached a point about three miles from Cambrai.

Up to the present we have taken about 6,000 prisoners and captured some guns, including a complete battery.

The British advance reached a maximum depth of three miles and the Hindenburg outposts have been crossed at a number of points.

At mid-day our line ran from southwest of Gouzeaucourt, eastwards of Beaucamp westwards of Marcoing and eastwards of Graincourt, where some of the enemy were holding out in the village and from there between Anneux and Cantaing, eastwards of Bourlon Wood and Bourlon village, then to the Arras-Cambrai Road about 1,000 yards west of Railencourt and then along the road to Marquion, possession of which is doubtful.

Bourlon Of Great Importance

The capture of Bourlon is of the greatest importance as it is the bulwark of Cambrai. It was carried despite the water-line, the whole of which we have crossed. We are now in a good position to capture Cambrai and, even as matters stand, the enemy will be unable to use Cambrai as a railway or road junction.

The hardest fighting is proceeding on the Franco-American front. The enemy at midday was still holding out at Montfaucon. The number of prisoners counted was 16,000 and over fifty guns had been taken.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, cables today as follows:

The British attack this morning was assisted by a thick haze.

The Canadians on the northern flank crossed the Canal-du-Nord above Moeuvres and, advancing eastwards, reached a point a mile west of Bourlon Wood. Later our tanks were seen near Flesquieres, the infantry closely following. By half past nine we had crossed the Canal defenses on a front of five or six thousand yards and advanced about a mile and a quarter in extreme depth. Resistance by the enemy was strong in places, particularly east of Havrincourt.

We are along a big stretch of the Hindenburg support line and have crossed it in places. A considerable number of prisoners have already been reported.

About nine enemy divisions were engaged, some made up of composite elements, several of them comparatively fresh in the line. Large forces are undoubtedly held in close reserve.

Summing up the battle up to this time is going well.

Haig Reports Copture Of 10,000 Prisoners

London, September 28, 1:20 p.m.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that he has taken over 10,000 prisoners and more than a hundred guns.

2:40 p.m.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

Our attack on the Cambrai front yesterday was pressed without relaxation until a late hour and further progress was made in the evening more especially towards the northern portion of the battlefield and additional prisoners and guns were captured.

The 6th and 17th Corps continued to make good progress between Flesquieres Ridge and Bourlon Heights.

The 1st Canadian division, passing beyond Haynecourt, reached the Douai-Cambrai Road by nightfall, while the 11th Division, passing through the Canadians, advanced rapidly a distance of over two miles, capturing Epinoy and Oisy-le-Verger.

Simultaneously the 56th Division, pressing northwards along the canal, captured over 500 prisoners in the defenses northeastward of Sauchy-Auchy.

These operations were materially helped by the admirable work of our engineers who, in less than four hours from the opening of the assault and despite the shellfire of the enemy, successfully threw across the Canal-du-Nord a number of bridges capable of carrying transport, thus permitting our advance to continue without a check.

Our operations are progressing satisfactorily this morning along the whole battlefront.

The operations of the 2nd British Army in Flanders commenced this morning in conjunction with the Belgian Army and will be reported in the Belgian communique.

Berlin Chronicles Retreat

6 p.m., (by wireless).—A German official communique reports:

The enemy has gained ground towards Cambrai.

Renewed and vigorous Franco-American attacks in Champagne and between the Argonnes and the Meuse failed.

7:05 p.m., (by wireless).—A German official communiqué reports:

Sixteen English and Canadian Divisions' have attacked on both sides and between the Arras-Cambrai and the Peronne-Cambrai Roads. The enemy advanced towards Bourlon and Flesquieres. He extended these breaches and pressed us back northwards of the Arras-Cambrai Road as far as the Oisy-le-Verger-Haynecourt line.

We repulsed strong Anglo-American attacks between Epehy and Bellicourt, driving back the enemy beyond their starting point at Lempire.

The French gained a little ground between the Suippes and the Aisne.

Eastward of the Argonnes American attacks were brought to a standstill, south of the Apremont-Cierges line. We evacuated Montfaucon as our position was threatened with encirclement.

Penetrate Five Miles

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, wiring on Saturday morning, reports:

Yesterday's battle on the Cambrai front gained in magnitude and the whole of our day's objectives were attained to an extreme depth of five miles through the most formidable and most intrigate network of enemy defenses the war has yet produced. So remarkable was our progress that we brought up not only field batteries but heavy sixty-pounder guns to the western fringe of Bourlon Wood and were raking the wood before the Germans had completed a rearguard withdrawal from the western edge. Our converging tactics worked so admirably that large bodies of Germans were taken in the rear.

Tanks were very useful in clearing the machine-gun thickets of Quarry Wood and quelling attempted fighting in the streets of Bourlon village.

Take Ridges Over Counter-Attack

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

The operations on the Cambrai battlefront progressed favorably.

On our right the 5th and 42nd Divisions had heavy fighting last night about Beaucamp Ridge, where the enemy counter-attacked in strength.

This morning they overcame the resistance of the enemy in this locality and pressed forward two miles beyond, capturing the highly organised defenses called Highland Ridge and Welsh Ridge. Later their success was extended southwards and they captured Gouzeaucourt.

Marcoing Is Captured

The 62nd Yorkshire Division captured Marcoing and progressed southeastward of that point. The 5th Battalion of the Duke of Wellington's Own forced the crossings of the Canal-de-L'Escaut at Marcoing and established itself in the German defenses on the east bank.

Northwards of that point the 2nd and 57th Lancashire Divisions cleared the west bank of the Canal as far north as La Folie Joote and captured Noyelles-sur-Escaut, Cantaing, Fontaine-Notre-Dame. The Lancashires are progressing eastward of Fontaine-Notre-Dame and are co-operating with the Canadians northward of the Bapaume-Cambrai Road. Here the enemy resisted strongly and lost heavily in killed and prisoners.

Northward of the Arras-Cambrai Road Canadian and English troops steadily advanced on the west and north.

Strong hostile counter-attacks at Raillencourt yesterday evening were beaten back with loss.

Today the Canadians obtained possession of Raillencourt and Sailly and also of the trench system running through these villages.

More to the north the 56th London Division entered Pallud.

The total of the prisoners and guns captured continues to increase.

Aviation.—Our aeroplanes yesterday heavily machine-gunned enemy troops and transport at the Canal crossings and on the roads. Many explosions and fires were observed in the hostile battery positions as the result of our artillery fire.

A thousand photographs were taken.

We effectively bombed several aerodromes and railway junctions in addition to extensive bombing of enemy positions just behind his lines. Thirty tons of bombs were dropped during the day time and 18½ during the night.

We destroyed eight balloons, shot down twenty-three aeroplanes and drove down twenty out of control. Nineteen of ours are missing.

Germans Caught In Trap

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, cabling yesterday evening, reports:

Today we got our teeth into the Hindenburg Line in a more determined manner than heretofore and broke down a long chain of formidable resistance.

The battle has been more fruitful in surprises than any of its predecessors. Thus, we expected formidable resistance in the crossing of the canal, instead we crossed very easily, subsequently intercepting enemy bombing parties hurrying up to contest the crossing. Moreover the German artillerying, with a few local exceptions, was inconsiderable. On the contrary, our prisoners say that our barrage was not war, but murder. Our smoke barrages covering the infantry was very effective.

The re-entrant between Havrincourt Wood and Hermes proved a trap to the enemy, who had considered it impregnable; consequently it was held with considerable strength. On both sides the British advanced until the Germans, becoming suspicious, owing to the absence of attacks upon this lair, awoke to the fact that they were almost cut off. After this followed a regular scramble by the Germans, who deserted headlong in large numbers, but a goodly proportion of the enemy forces were killed, wounded or captured by the troops awaiting them.

The wide valley skirted by Flesquieres Ridge was crossed without much opposition. Both the ridge and the village were carried early in the morning. Indeed, quite a number of the enemy positions appear to have been evacuated without a measure of the resistance we expected, hence the number of prisoners is not likely to reach a total commensurate with the extent of our operations and gains.

Our airmen again, in the good visibility, have done wonderful work.

Our casualties are believed to be very light.

Dry Bow Canal Was Passed

Paris, September 28.—The Havas correspondent at the British front describing the passage of the dry Canal-du-Nord says that it was a very formidable obstacle, 120 feet wide and forty-five feet deep which could only be crossed at three points.

Since September the Canadians have held the bridgehead at Marquion while the British acquired a second bridgehead at Havrincourt. It remained to find a method of crossing the canal in the center of the attack in the direction of Moeuvres, where there was no bridgehead. When the artillery at dawn had destroyed the masonry banks several superannuated tanks, on the top of which was the necessary gear for the construction of a bridge, were launched in the Chasm and the fighting tanks crossed on their backs. At Marquion and Havrincourt the canal was crossed very gallantly with the aid of the bridgehead under fire.

The whole operation formed a necessary preliminary for the day's success. The picked men entrusted with the delicate and dangerous task included the Canadians, a naval brigade, Scots and Guards. The enemy forces confronting them consisted of nine divisions, two of which were defending the Havrincourt sector, consisted of chosen troops.

Germans Give Ground Near Chemin-des-Dames

London, September 28.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports:

The Germans are evacuating the ravine between Sailly and Chemin-des-Dames. The French have occupied Jouy and Aizy and are advancing.

Numerous fires have been observed behind the German lines in that region and further south along the north bank of the Aisne.

The Belgian and British attack in the north, coupled with the French and American attack in Champagne, the Argonne and on the banks of the Meuse, have compelled the enemy to defend on a much vaster scale a "pocket" such as those which brought him to disaster on the Marne and the Aisne.

British-American Offensive Started Near St. Quentin

London, September 29.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

The Anglo-American forces attacked northwestward of St. Quentin this morning.

The British have taken 16,000 prisoners since the morning of the 27th.

Belgians Advancing In Flanders Between Dixmude And Ypres

London, September 28.—A Belgian official communique reports:

At dawn today the Belgian forces on the Allied left wing attacked the German positions between Dixmude and north of Ypres.

The attack began with a violent artillery preparation lasting some hours in which participated, in co-operation with the Belgian batteries, numerous French and British batteries as well as British warships, which bombarded the coast defenses of the enemy and vulnerable points of his communications.

After the artillery preparation our infantry moved forward to the attack on the strongly organised German positions. Vying with each other in courage, our troops carried all the organisations of the defensive lines of the enemy's front position and passed on without a stop to attack the second strongly organised position held by the enemy.

In spite of the resistance of the enemy and the vain counter-attacks which the Germans launched, particularly astride the railway to Staden, our infantry captured practically the whole of the Houthulst Forest zone, which the Germans have strongly fortified during the last four years, and all the ground extending to a line marked by the localities Woummen, Pierlenshoek, Shaepbelie and Brodsernde.

The advance made was about six kilometers.

Numerous prisoners have been brought in, the total for the Belgians being 4,000.

Up to the present the guns captured have not been counted but they include a complete battery and the crew as well as some guns of very heavy caliber.

A considerable amount of material was captured.

The number of German dead lying on the field of battle is evidence of the losses suffered by the enemy.

600 Sacks Of U.S. Mail Arrive On Monteagle

Sixty Passengers And 3,000 Tons Of Cargo In On Canadian Pacific Liner

With 600 sacks of United States mail, 60 passengers for this port and 3,000 tons of cargo for Shanghai merchants, the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services liner Monteagle arrived yesterday afternoon from Vancouver and Japan ports. The Monteagle brought 500 bars of silver, valued at G.$600,000, for local banks.

The liner will leave for Hongkong at six o'clock tomorrow morning and all baggage must be presented for examination by Customs officers before six o'clock tonight. No cargo will be taken to Hongkong from Shanghai. The Monteagle will leave here October 11 for the final trip to Vancouver where the ship is to be commandeered by the British Government.

Capt. Davidson, formerly master of the Empress of India, is in command of the Monteagle.

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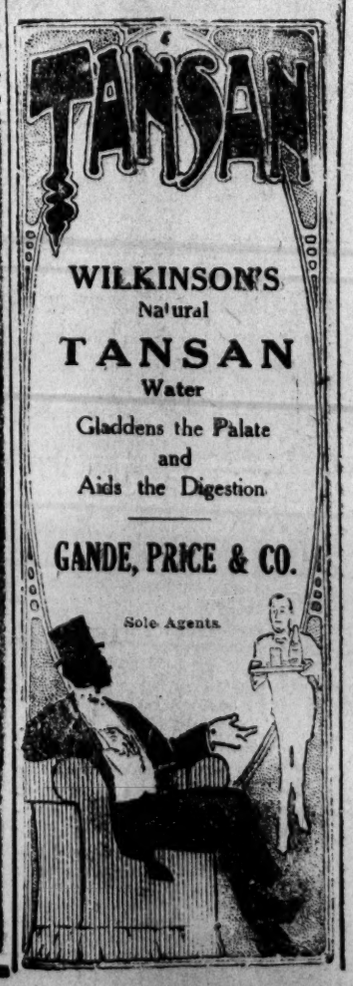

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HE who can forget the little ones that lie mangled fifty fathoms deep under the shattered hulk of the Lusitania — who has no reverence for the dead and their devotion, no prayer for the dying and their anguish, no pity for the bereaved and the broken — whose blood is not quickened by their perils, whose heart is not softened by their pains — who reads unmoved of blasted homes and wasted countrysides, of desolated cities and desecrated shrines, of heroic Belgium, overrun but not conquered, of epic France and the noble dead that lie buried there — the great dead that fought and the innocent dead that merely wept and waited — he who can forget these things, or be indifferent to the sacrifices and the sorrows, the bereavements and the burdens of Freedom's Gethsemanes — that man is a Hun at heart, for the crimes that none but a Hun can commit, none but a Hun can forget!

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Do your part to end the War in the only way it can be ended

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Liberty Loan Committee
26 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Views Of Great Britain On German Colonies Given

Return Would Menace Peace Of World By Giving Militarists U-Boat Bases, Is Official Position

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 27.—Reuter's agency understands that the following may be regarded as embodying some of the views held in authoritative quarters on the question of the disposition of the German colonies.

There can be no shadow of doubt that if Germany's colonies are returned she will use them as submarine bases which would menace the traders of all nations.

In this connection it is recalled that, at the outbreak of the war, as the price of England's neutrality the Kaiser made certain specious promises regarding the ports of the northern coast of France but said nothing of what would happen to the French colonies. It now seems clear that one of Germany's objects was their acquisition. Indeed, when challenged by Sir Edward Grey, then British Minister for Foreign Affairs, Germany would not guarantee the integrity of the French colonies because Germany knew quite well the value of France's naval bases.

The present contention of the Germans is that they want the restoration of their colonies merely to get raw materials. This is regarded as obvious camouflage, for the value of the total exports from the whole of her African colonies before the war amounted only to about £5,000,000 a year. Moreover Germany's cry for raw materials is really an echo of her old colonial system because, under normal conditions, Germany could buy her raw materials in the markets of the world. If it so happened that Germany had to pay more for her raw materials, it would be but justice. The Allies will also have to pay more.

With regard to the naval aspect of Germany getting back her colonies, one must bear in mind the immense increase in the capacities of submarines, which now have a range of 17,000 to 30,000 miles, which can be doubled if the ballast tanks are filled with oil fuel. This range of action would seriously interfere with all the trade routes of the world. As throwing light upon this point of view it is worthy of note that a society has recently been formed in Berlin to study the uses to which a submarine can be put and the Council of the Society includes one of the Chiefs of the Admiralty's Staff and the Chief of the Submarine Inspection Department. Two years ago Germany miscalculated what she could do with submarines but she is not likely to make similar miscalculations a second time if she is left free to use her colonies as submarine bases all over the world.

To the counter-charge of imperialism which might be levied against England, it is necessary to make clear that we have no desire for colonial expansion. We already have vast self-governing colonies and we only seek security. To cope with the German submarines based on Heligoland Bight we now require 10,000 vessels. If Germany had submarine bases oversea we should be compelled to maintain an organisation several times as great.

London, September 27.—Speaking at a recent dinner to the journalists representing the Dominion's press in London, Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that we did not enter the war for aggrandisement but "I am here tonight to say that if the German colonies are returned the sacrifices of our heroes will be in vain. The Germans would regard the islands they lately occupied in the Pacific as bases for aeroplanes, submarines and wireless. We want after the war to make Germany understand that she must be peaceful and progressive before she can have any or her possessions back."

The Secretary of State for the Colonies also deprecated returning to a non-progressive Germany her colonies in Africa, from which, as well as in the Pacific, she would be able to threaten the trade routes of the Empire. If Germany was again placed in a position to endanger trade and peace there would always be a black shadow hanging over not only the British Empire but the whole world and we should be obliged to pursue the development of our colonies with rifle on shoulder.

London And Paris Refuse Armistice

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Ljubo, a member of the National Jugo-Slav Council of Washington, expresses the hope that the Allies will not consider a Bulgarian armistice until the Allies have cut the Berlin-Bagdad Railway. He says that consideration of the proposal by the Allies at this time would be a catastrophe.

Dr. Ljubo said that we must remember Brest-Litovsk and maintain but one attitude of no negotiations, but dictation of peace terms. He said that negotiations can be used by the Central Powers to sow discord among the Allies. Any peace before a decisive victory would be a compromise and an outrage to the sacred principles proclaimed by the illustrious American President.

Routes For Escape Of Bulgarian Army Being Cut One by One

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 27, 12 a.m.—The British have captured Strumnitza.

An official despatch from British headquarters at Salonika reports:

British troops, preceded by yeomanry, entered Strumnitza on Thursday morning while the British and Greek troops stormed the heights of the Belashitza mountains. The British have taken thirty guns.

Reuter's agency learns that the Servian cavalry is pushing on to Jumaaibaala with a view to cutting the Sofia-Drama railway. If they are successful the whole of the Bulgarian forces east of Strumnitza will be cut off from Sofia and their main line of communication.

Our prisoners continue to increase.

This new advance definitely relieves the line up the Vardar valley from the fire of the enemy. The situation looks very promising. Very heavy fighting is proceeding outside Veles. The Bulgarians are doing their utmost to save Uskub while the Servian cavalry is within ten miles of that town.

Hemmed In On Another Side

London, September 28.—The Greek occupation of Mount Beles permits the Greeks to descend into the valley of the Strumnitza and thereby to cut the Bulgarian retreat by this route.

The Greeco-British forces are approaching Rupel Pass, occupation of which will also cut off the Bulgarian retreat on the Struma front by the main road over the Kresna Pass.

This is a repetition of the operations carried out in 1913 by the Greeks and Servians against the Bulgarians.

The Servian official communique issued yesterday evening reports:

Our troops yesterday entered Veles, where we took the garrison prisoners.

Our advance fowards Uskub continues.

We also made progress considerably beyond Kochana.

Enormous additions are being made to the number of prisoners captured, mostly of Germans, and also large quantities of war material including machine-guns and three mountain guns have also been taken.

Push East Of Ishtip

Paris, September 27.—An official despatch from Eastern headquarters reports:

The Allies are unremittingly advancing northwards.

They have completely cleared the Vardar railway and the Monastir Prilep-Gradsko road.

The British have captured the town of Strumnitza.

Servian cavalry, by a bold push eastwards from Ishtip, have captured the town of Kochana.

The Servian armies have reached Karbintsi, north of Ishtip, and are now attacking the town of Veles, which is defended by a German jaeger battalion with disorganised Bulgarian elements.

The Allies, advancing from Prilep, have flung the left wing of the 11th German-Bulgarian army back on the mountain region west of Kruchevo and the Italians are already in the neighborhood of Kruchevo.

Break Down Bulgar Right

Paris, September 28.—The official despatch from Eastern headquarters reports:

General progress was made on the whole front yesterday with important captures of prisoners and material.

The left wing of the Allies is breaking down the resistance of the enemy forces still holding out between Lake Presba, Lake Ochrida and northwest of Monastir. They have passed Krushevo on a wide front and are advancing on Kicevol.

In the center the Servians, who entered Veles at noon, advanced on the front Karabuniste-Nuduik to twenty-three miles from Uskub and also reached the region of Kotchana and Radovista while in the region of Lehovo they pushed cavalry to within six miles of the Bulgarian frontier.

On the right wing the Allies occupied the region of Strumnitza and are ascending the valley of the Strumnitza eastwards.

Over three hundred guns have been captured since the beginning of this offensive.

ASQUITH SEES NO HOPE IN AUSTRIA'S OFFER

Former Premier Gives His Views On Nature Of Coming Peace

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 27.—Mr. Asquith, in a speech at Manchester, expressed strong disapproval of the Austrian peace note, which did not offer a real clean peace. Mr. Asquith expressed the opinion that the time had come when the best heads among the Allies who could be spared from combatant and administrative work might be assembled in conference to attack the practical sides of the problem of a League of Nations.

He declared that a general election at the present time would be inconsistent with the best interest of the nation and its Allies.

There was nothing, he said, in the experience gained in the war that tended in any way to the conclusion that we should be better off after the war by any system of tariffs. It might be necessary to employ an economic boycott in order to obtain a lasting peace but to use it as a method of continuing guerilla operations after the war would be wholly inconsistent with the requisites of a clean peace.

From The Chinese Press

The Chinese political situation took another turn Sunday when President Feng Kuo-chang was urged by two groups of leaders to retain his post. One message came from General Wu Pei-fu, Tsao K'un's favorite division commander and General Tan Hao-ming, the Southern commander at Hunan, and their subordinates, while the other was signed by Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Generals Tsen Chun-hsuan and Tang Chi-yao and Admiral Ling Pao-yi. It is understood that President Feng will not heed their wish.

Peace negotiations are going on between the North and the South through Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting and Mr. Liang Shih-yi, it is reported. The messages are conveyed through Mr. Kwan Mien-chung, who was recently sent South by Peking.

President Feng Kuo-chang will be employed by Mr. Hsu Shih-chang as a special adviser to the Presidential Office after he retires from his present office.

The Canton Government has appointed Mr. Hsu Chien, former Vice-Minister of Justice at Peking, to be Minister of Justice and Mr. Chao Fang, a representative of General Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan, Minister of Communication.

AMERICAN INTERVENTION HELPS DOOM BULGARIA

Concentration On West Front Makes Impossible German Reinforcements In Balkans

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 27.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—General March, in an interview, said that the impending collapse of Bulgaria is a direct result of the concentration of the American forces on the West front. General March explained that hitherto, wherever a section of the Central Powers was menaced by the Allies Germany was able to withdraw divisions from the West front to bolster up any threatened point. He said that that day is now past. Owing to the concentration of the entire American Army on the Western front, the German General Staff is forced to keep intact their whole force in France. The elimination of Bulgaria, should a separate peace be granted, would foreshadow similar action by Turkey and the possible re-entry of Rumania into the war.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Oct. 5

For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Oct. 4
Per C.P.R. s.s. Monteagle Oct. 11

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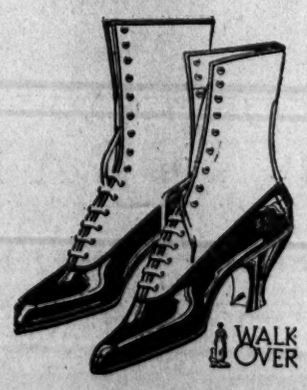

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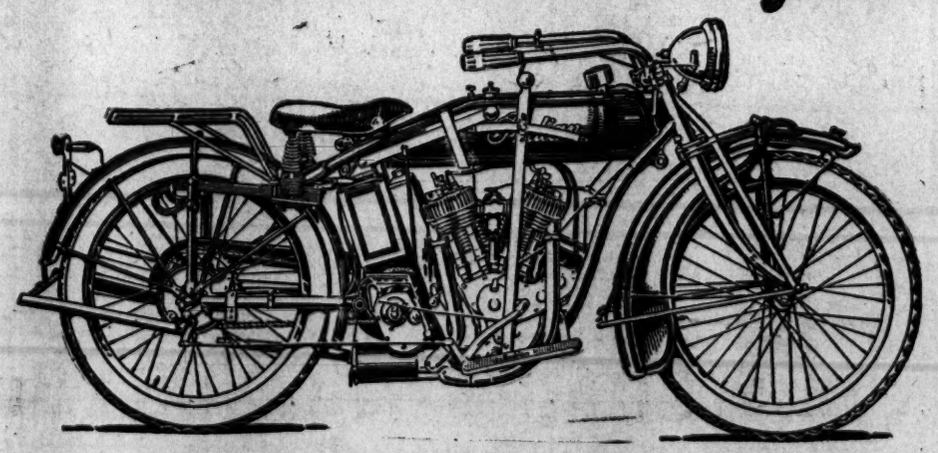

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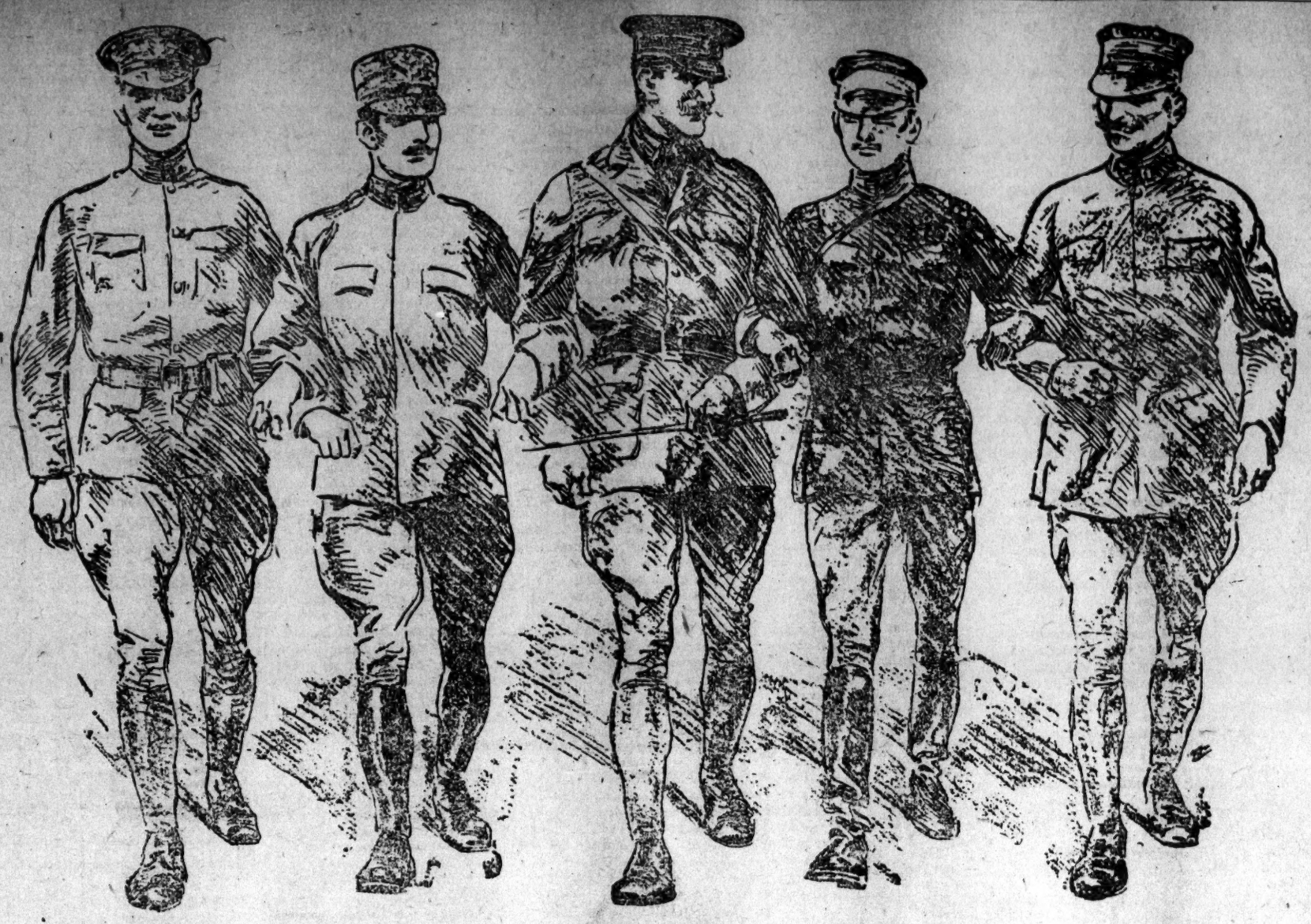

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Liberty Loan Committee

26 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

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WEATHER
Fine weather with northerly breezes along our coasts. The typhoon of the Pacific advances towards Central Luzon.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 1, 1918

A Historic Message

IT is a remarkable characteristic of President Wilson that in every successive pronouncement of his touching on the vast issues of the present struggle, he reaches a loftier note, and his present utterance in launching the Fourth Liberty Loan will rank not only as one of his outstanding pronouncements during the war, but will serve as a landmark and beacon for Civilisation for ages to come. Whilst the "ideals" for which Germany and her dupes are fighting are shallow, brutal and sordid, President Wilson has unfolded before the eyes of humanity more vividly than before the momentous issues of the great struggle in which the greater part of the world is engulfed, and has indicated the solution—the only solution—of them.

To use President Wilson's own words, the object of his latest utterance is to present to the people of the United States, and through them to the world at large, some thoughts that will serve to give them, in fuller measure than before, a vivid sense of the great issues involved, in order that they may appreciate and accept with added enthusiasm the grave and beautiful duty that is theirs of supporting their Government to the full measure of their men and means.

In a most impressive passage, President Wilson has conveyed to the people of the United States and to the world the significant fact that the conduct of the war has passed out of the hands of governments and individual statesmen into the hands of the people, however prominent a part governments and politicians may have had in the causation of the present struggle. In other words, the struggle has become a people's war in every sense of that term, and the war is going to stop only when the people who have so lavishly given of their money, kith and kin decide it is safe to lay down the arms they have taken up in defense of their liberty against Germany. The people, and not the governments, are going to have the deciding voice in the final settlement of the issues of the war.

For the Allies, the war has now positive and well-defined purposes, which they did not determine and which they cannot now alter. No statesman or assembly created them; no statesman or assembly can alter them. They have arisen out of the very nature and circumstances of the war. The issues were perhaps not clear at the outset; but they are clear now. The character of the war had become fully defined by the time the United States entered the war, and it then became quite plain that no nation could stand apart or be indifferent to its outcome. Its challenge, as President Wilson declares with his rare power of speech, drove to the heart of everything we cared for and lived for. The soul of the war had become clear and gripped our hearts.

It is needless to recapitulate here the five big issues of the war which President Wilson has outlined. Although President Wilson states in so many words that the Allies cannot accept German pledges, yet he wishes to be fair to Germany. First the impartial justice meted out to the world at the conclusion of the war, in President Wilson's opinion, must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be a justice that plays no favorites and knows no standard but the equal rights of the several peoples concerned. To quote him further:

"Second, no special or separate interest of any single nation or group of nations can be made the basis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common interest of all.

"Third, there can be no leagues or alliances or special covenants and understandings within the general and common family of the League of Nations.

"Fourth, and more specially, there can be no special, selfish economic combinations within the league and no employment of any form of economic boycott or exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the League of Nations itself as a means of discipline and control.

"Fifth, all international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the rest of the world.

"Special alliances and economic rivalries and hostilities have been the prolific source in the modern world of the plans and passions that produce war. It would be an insincere as well as an insecure peace that did not exclude them in definite and binding terms."

President Wilson's attitude as expressed in the above mentioned words corrresponds with that of Mr. Asquith who, in the course of a speech he has just delivered at Manchester, said that it might be necessary to employ an economic boycott in order to obtain a lasting peace, but to use it as a method of continuing guerilla warfare after the war would be wholly inconsistent with the requisites of a clean peace.

President Wilson's address will not only have the effect of disabusing the mind of Germany in the clearest possible manner of any false ideas about the Allies accepting her invitation to come to terms, but it also has a direct application to China and to Russia. President Wilson has made it quite clear that in the future world system that is going to arise out of the present war, not only will a powerful state be debarred by the general League of Nations from despoiling a weaker nation, but even the internal affairs of a people shall not be regulated by the caprice of individuals but by the collective will of the people. Events in China and Russia are too fresh in our minds to require laboring. After the war, there are bound to take place elections in both countries, where the people will seek to return to power a government that derives its authority from the consent of the governed, and there can be no question but that the Allies will have a voice in the carving out of a destiny for these two misruled countries.

Meantime, and at the moment, President Wilson may be described as being more of a pacemaker than he is a peacemaker.

'Canton Times' Makes Debut

THE *Canton Times* made its appearance in the Southern Capital on September 25. It is an eight-page publication printed in English, devoted to the interests of the Southern Party and it is announced that as soon as the management is able, a Chinese edition will be published. In its foreword to the public, the policy of the new paper is announced as the promotion of public welfare, international friendship and commerce. The paper has been started in response to Canton's demands for greater means of expressing its views and interpreting its news and more publicity for its resources and possibilities. The *Canton Times* hopes to furnish a medium through which the Constitutionalist Provinces may adequately present themselves to the world, invite assistance for the fuller development of their resources and man-power, offer what they possess to the Allies to rebuild their ruined cities and say what they think in the coming reconstitution of the governments of their country and of the world. It also hopes to enable foreign service to find appreciation among the Chinese people; foreign capital, an investment; and foreign products, a market in China. A photograph appears on the front page of the new paper of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Administrative Director and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Canton Military Government. We welcome our new Southern contemporary and heartily wish it success.

Want Him In Class 1-A

In a Lafayette County town is a man who has a wife and twelve children, the oldest of whom is a girl in her teens. Apparently he has plenty of excuse for draft exemption, but his wife does more to support the family than he does, and he has been known to get drunk and beat up his family, so now some of his neighbors are planning to petition to the draft board to put him in Class 1-A. They figure that the Government allowance to his wife and children would be more money than they have ever seen before.—*Kansas City Times.*

Czecho-Slovaks And Alsace-Lorraine

By Charles Downer Hazen

The attention of the world has lately been arrested and greatly stirred by the achievements in Siberia and in Russia of the Czecho-Slovaks, perhaps the most romantic story that the war has yet produced. A people, hitherto but little known to Western Europeans and to Americans, and whose very name we are finding difficulty in pronouncing, is proving one of the intellectual leaders of the war, displaying not only resolution and bravery, but an intelligence in appreciating the situation and opportunity in the East and its relation to the universal problem of the day that should command the respect of those whose vision has been less clear and whose decision less rapid and less sure. But we are learning, though at times the process seems unconscionably slow. And when we know more about the Czecho-Slovaks we shall find that this singular, unique manifestation of clear thinking, of imagination, and of daring, under confused and bewildering conditions, is the revelation to the world of a mature, self-controlled, high-spirited, thoughtful people which has passed through a long and bitter experience of adversity, and of humiliating and dangerous subjection to an alien and hateful rule, and which has learned its lessons in the hard school of misfortune and misery. We have to do not with a mere band of adventurers enjoying freakishly good luck and enacting a sensational part, thanks to wanton chance and brazen nerve, but with a people virile, resourceful, and resolute, ripe for independence, and worthy of it, a people which has prepared itself for the morrow by taking thought of the morrow. This brilliant debut in the lonely stretches of Northern Asia of a people which has hitherto not figured largely in our thought is not a fantastic phenomenon; it is something entirely natural and explicable in the light of its history.

On August 13 the British Government issued a declaration formally recognising the Czecho-Slovaks as an independent and Allied nation, thus following in the steps of France and Italy. It is to be assumed that our own Government cannot and will not do less. Thus, with victory, will come to pass the righting of a great secular wrong, the restoration to independence of a people which for centuries was independent and which then fell on evil days.

The intellectual and moral distinction of this people is no new thing, is no improvisation of the present war. Nearly fifty years ago the Czechs gave their credentials to the world in a form that was as unmistakable as it was creditable. They were the only people in Christendom, as far as I know, who solemnly and indignantly protested against the rape of Alsace-Lorraine by Germany. And the reasons that they then gave showed their possession of a clear understanding of the significance of that act, all the more noteworthy inasmuch as other Governments passed by on the other side.

Their protest against that iniquitous act of 1870, expressed through the medium of the Bohemian Diet, ought to be recalled at this time as vindicating the ripeness of their political, as well as the soundness of their moral, sense. A people that can give such a gage to mankind deserves well of mankind.

A part of this notable document, as given by Professor Benes of the Czech University of Prague, reads as follows:

The Czech nation cannot but express its most ardent sympathy with noble and glorious France, which today is defending its independence and national soil, which has accomplished so much for the advancement of civilisation and the principles of humanity and liberty.

The Czech nation is convinced that such a humiliation as the tearing of a strip of territory from a nation so illustrious and heroic, so full of just national pride, would become a source of unending wars, and therefore of unending injuries to humanity and civilisation.

The Czechs are a small people, but their spirit and their courage are not small. They would be ashamed by their silence to let the world believe that they approve of this injustice, or that they dare not make their protest against it because of its underlying power.

Their name must go down to history untarnished. They must and will remain faithful to the spirit of their ancestors, who were the first in Europe to proclaim the principle of freedom of conscience, and who, in the face of an enemy superior in numbers, have fought to the point of exhaustion.

These words were true in 1870; they are equally true today. It would be a source of profound and general satisfaction to all right-thinking men if a war conceived in hatred of freedom should result in giving freedom once more to the Czech-Slovaks and to the Alsatians and Lorrainers, long enough victims of the odious tyranny of the House of Hapsburg and the House of Hohenzollern.

Warning Against An Appeal To Pity

With A Peace Offer A Vigorous Propaganda In Behalf Of German War Sufferers Is Expected

By Gertrude Atherton

The United States has progressed so far in unity, patriotism, and general knowledge of internal enemies that much of the earlier propaganda has been abandoned. It is probably the private ambition of every good American, no matter what his antecedents, to catch a spy, and in consequence many perfectly good citizens of German blood suffer a cruel injustice. But as we do nothing by halves that is inevitable, and they must take their medicine, trusting to time and a more equable frame of mind.

But a great danger lurks in this very belief that we are now "on" to Germany and all her tricks; in the belief that the Government has the situation so well in hand it is not necessary for the individual to bother; in that pride (which oft goeth before a fall) that scare stories, disseminated by German agents, are easily recognised, and are but to laugh.

Once in a while one reads a warning against the new "Peace Move," against accepting on its face value the last desperate bid of the Germans for peace. As even the most casual reader of any newspaper, not in German pay, can guess, this will be an offer to restore Belgium, the occupied parts of France—or, if they are driven across the Rhine, Alsace-Lorraine, and to pay indemnities in exchange for Russia. They also know that the possession of Russia would make Germany in another generation the most powerful nation on earth, for with the colossal wealth of that vast empire and the millions of strong and docile men drummed into line the Balkans would become German dependencies and the greatest of Prussia's ambitions, a German railroad to Bagdad and control of Asia Minor, would be accomplished. After that the deluge for the rest of the world. Let any one who doubts this read Professor Morris Jastrow's "The War and the Bagdad Railway."

Now, we may be prepared to reject this offer with scorn, for it is a case of mind dealing with mind; and when it comes to brains the Germans are outclassed, even in this young nation. Moreover, we have now had four years' illuminating experience with the Germans, and we know that they are liars. The more they protest the less we believe them, the more keenly we search for the nigger in the woodpile.

But while we have brains to match the best, we also are a very soft and sentimental people. Ruthless while we have a great war to win, we are liable to violent reaction the moment we are positive that Germany is broken and can do no more than put up a long and stubborn defense. Then look out for the danger signals.

It is not necessary to fear the effect of the glaring signals that Germany herself will shoot up. They will be red and blue, green and yellow—all the violent primary colors, yellow predominating. We may be trusted to regard them with equanimity and contempt. But what we are not at all likely to classify will be the signals compounded of virtue and sentiment that will play lambently in our midst; in other words, an appeal to our "highest instincts," our "humanity," and a few other qualities we are proud to possess—the prouder as they have been extinct in Germany for forty years, if they ever existed at all.

For the pacifists are still with us. And by the pacifists I do not mean societies existing under that name. They shot their bolt and are frightened into quiescence besides. I mean thousands of secret pro-Germans who are waiting their moment to work upon our sympathies and insure the ultimate triumph of their otherwise doomed fatherland.

In this city of New York there is a powerful group of women of German extraction who are now—to use a sadly overworked word—camouflaging themselves magnificently, and it may safely be said there are corresponding groups in every city of any size in the union. These women contribute heavily (and with the utmost publicity) to war relief organisations. Before we went into the war they were equally blatant pro-Germans, or, seing that didn't work, gave thousands to the "cause" of pacifism—in other words to keep the United States from settling the fate of Germany. Now their new pose with them high encomiums, the average citizen not realising that any one who remained a pro-German after the sinking of the Lusitania (charitably assuming that they did not know all the circumstances during the early months of the war) is hopelessly defective or crooked. Pro-Germans they must remain until the end of their days. They have inherited all the vilest mental attitudes of Prussianism, and God himself would not take the trouble to change them. However, He permits us to match our wits with theirs.

Now, the moment the Prussian hierarchy realises that it is in its last precarious hole, and makes the Allies a "reasonable offer," these women not only will make a passionate sobbing protest against any more "useless slaughter of our boys in Europe," but, what will be even more difficult for the softhearted Americans to resist, a plea in their sweet, reasonable voices (it is a curious fact that the German woman's voice is often as sweet as her eyes are small and crafty) for the "poor little children of suffering Germany." Listen, O you mothers, to the wails of those starving little ones, dying by inches; when peace with a conquered country could save millions of them! Oh, if you only knew what hundreds of thousands of them have suffered already! Tens of thousands have died of malnutrition. They are walking shadows. They are tubercular. They lie, living skeletons, gasping for a drop of milk. O ye mothers of America, think of your own children in a similar plight and have mercy!

Well, our children would be in a similar plight if Germany had her way. Such was the plight of the children of invaded France from August, 1914, until the battle of the Somme in 1916 rescued a few of these animated little skeletons, living like gnomes underground, and few with either lungs or mental faculties unimpaired. Such would have been the fate of the children of all France and of the British Isles if the U-boats had not been the ridiculous failure they were—in other words, if our wits had not been better than Germany's.

If the children of the Teutonic Empires are starving today—and it is quite true that many thousands have died of malnutrition—the crime lies entirely with the Kaiser and his crew, who have sacrificed them mercilessly. They will go on sacrificing them rather than lose throne and power. No matter what happens, the crime will be theirs, not ours. Moreover, it is the fault of the German people themselves. When they have the spirit to throw off the yoke, declare a republic, surrender the German Navy as a guarantee of good faith, then we shall be delighted to pour food and money into Germany to save the starving babies. Meanwhile, under command of their conscienceless Government, they are producing more thousands of nameless babies, who starve in their turn.

It is not to be forgotten, when this insidious appeal is made to our sympathies, that German babies grow up into German men and women, who, if the present system of government persists, will be taught, as their millions of dead and maimed brothers were taught, that their only object in life is to follow the Kaiser into a war for conquest of the world. Better exterpate the whole breed root and branch. And this, unless the German people come to their senses, is what we propose to do.

Only beware of the sob-sister appeal to save at any cost the lives of German babies that they may grow to manhood, and compel our male babies of today to shed their blood in the death struggle of the United States of America.

Correspondence

Phone Service to Chinese Subscribers

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—I would like to add my voice to the clamor regarding the "Shanghai'e Phone system." Things the gentlemen complain of are only part, a Chinese subscriber, I wish to inform the public of what happens to us usually.

The operators never give us prompt attention and if one rings many times the operator becomes angry; then he will answer you impudently, "Line engaged." This answer is repeated again and again. I have rung up to ask a number about ten times within half an hour only to hear ten times, "Line engaged," therefore being obliged to give up my message. When you get angry and ask for 499 the latter is simply represented by a chief operator.

It is worse when a lady is on the line. The operators will talk with the lady and ask her such questions as "How are you?" "Did you take your dinner?" etc. And when the lady becomes embarrassed he simply answers: "See, I will not let you have the number!" This is what happened to my daughter lately.

A friend told me his family had once the same trouble and he complained to the Superintendent. The next day when his lady was on the line again the operator told her that they knew she had made a report and said: "Well, you have to take care if I should lose my job on account of your report."

The above troubles happen to nearly all the Chinese subscribers, I can say, and it looks as if the operators are not properly supervised.

I ask the kindness of THE CHINA PRESS to insert this, and I trust that we shall hear still more on the same subject from other subscribers.

Yours faithfully,
A CHINESE SUBSCRIBER.

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Daily Home Magazine Page

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Largest American Hospital Abroad

Sarisbury Court, A Handsome English Estate, Purchased By The Red Cross For Wounded Soldiers

The largest American military hospital in Great British will be near Southampton, and when completed will accommodate nearly 3,000 wounded Americans from the Western front. The site is a magnificent country estate of 186 acres, formerly known as Sarisbury Court. The central building of the hospital will be the old Manor House, erected as a private residence thirty-five years ago by a wealthy British landowner. Around this as a center the American Red Cross is building nearly ten acres of frame hutments.

The central corridor of the new hospital when completed will be 1,000 feet long, opening on either side into the wards, which will accommodate from 60 to 100 patients each. There will be separte buildings for the medical and nursing staffs, the other employes, the kitchens and the operating rooms. At some distance from the central buildings there will be a large isolation hospital with its own kitchens and equipment.

The site is one of the most beautiful in Southern England. The estate is located six miles from Southampton and at some distance from the main roads, so that the ambulance traffic will not be interferred with by the regular business of the central highways. Included in the 186 acres purchased by the Red Cross is woodland, pasture land, and ample gardens. The estate has a frontage of half a mile on Southampton water, where there is good fishing and splendid boating. From the tall tower of the manor house there is an unobstructed view for twenty miles in every direction. Southward, out of the broad windows of the wards, the American wounded will look across Southampton Water and the busy harbor of Southampton, with the shores of the Isle of Wight in the distance. Off the hospital jetty they will see anchored an ancient British frigate, now used as a training ship, her decks swarming with young midshipmen at their first lessons in seacraft.

The woodland acres of the estate are already resounding with the axe and the saw, and several hundred trees have been selected to furnish the heavier timber and joists for the hospital buildings.

The ten acres of vegetable gardens will be intensively cultivated, with the idea of furnishing as large a part as possible of the kitchen requirements. The hospital will also produce a considerable portion of its dairy requirements, its bacon, and its eggs and poultry.

The contracts signed by the Red Cross provide for the opening of the hospital, with about 400 beds available, in six weeks from the time the work is started. Part of these beds will for the time being be located in tents of the Bossoneau type, with windows set in the walls to make them light and airy, and a double roof with air chamber between to insulate them from the heat of the sun.

During the pleasant English summer these tent wards will be very comfortable and agreeable, and long before the first chilly weather of Autumn comes the frame hut wards, steam heated, will be ready. It is possible that some of the tents will be retained for the use of convalescents or for overflow purposes in the event of a big offensive on the northern part of the Western front.

The hospital will have its own electric-lighting plant and water supply. There probably will be a double system of water supply, water from the river being used for ordinary purposes, while special distilled or spring water will be used for drinking purposes and in the kitchens and operating rooms.

The construction of the hospital will be under the general supervision of Captain F. Harper Sibley of the Red Cross, formerly President of the Chamber of Commerce of Rochester, N.Y. Captain Sibley has been in charge of the American Red Cross work at Southampton since his arrival in England last April.

The Manor House, which will be the central building of the Sarisbury Hospital, is a large and handsome building of what Englishmen call modern construction, inasmuch as it dates back only thirty-five years. It is in the Tudor style, standing on a level plateau on the highest point of the estate. It is built of brick, with Portland stone dressings, and has a slated roof, with artistic red-ridged tiles, while the chimneys of brick and stone are made a prominent architectural feature. The most notable parts of the exterior are the magnificent carved stone main entrance and the stone balustrade.

The house contains about fifty rooms, and more than half of these are large enough to be available for use as wards containing from six to sixteen beds each. The great entrance hall is easily the feature of the interior. It is as large as many an American church, open to the roof, and with a balcony or gallery running all the way around it.

An American housewife would perhaps be most impressed by the kitchen, large enough to be used as a ballroom, white tiled and with a ceiling thirty feet high. It is said that the original builder of the house planned to use it as a home for poor boys, where they could be trained to make themselves useful in the world, and the kitchen would undoubtedly be able to provide adequately for a large number of youthful appetites, stimulated by the fresh country air and the invigorating work of an English farmstead.

The ambulances which will bring the American wounded from the piers at Southampton will approach the hospital by a long carriage drive through picturesque woodland and well-kept lawns. At the entrance to the estate they will pass a gabled stone lodge in the finest type of English country architecture, which probably will be used as the residence of the superintendent and chief medical officers of the hospital. The wounded man, if his cot faces southward, will look out over the river toward Southampton, with an occasional view of warships and transports. If his bed faces north he will still get a river view, this time across the estate's tennis courts and cricket field, to where the narrowing river disappears amid the gray shadows of the hills.

The convalescent soldier will find several miles of sunny or shaded walks without going outside the hospital grounds. Strolling southward, he will cross a broad meadow and a little patch of woods to the hospital piggery and chicken farm, and just below this he will come to the boathouse and the jetty, where he may dangle his legs just above the water and sit, fishpole in hand, with good prospects of a profitable catch. If he chooses to stroll northward from the main hospital buildings, he will find the forest denser and wilder, and at the other side of the forest he will come upon the hospital vegetable gardens and greenhouses.

OUT OF POLITICS

"Are you a Democrat or a Republican?" asked the man who always wants to talk politics.

"I dunno," responded the man who is thinking about other things, "are you?"—*Washington Star.*

MUCH OVER-RATED

Attila, Weyler, Villa, And Nero Cheap Fellows Beside The Kaiser

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Villa, dead or alive, used to pose as some pumpkin in the realm of polite butchery. Where did he get that stuff? He was only a movie crook.

Nero got away with a lot of notoriety in his time as a first-class, all-around blackleg, but he was only an amateur.

For further particulars address W. Hohenzollern, 1,313 Main Street, Potsdam.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

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All we ask personally is that when peace and good-will settle down over the earth Karl Rosener be turned over to us, as we entertain an overwhelming passion to kick him around our war garden for one happy eight-hour day and have that one sweet memory to cherish for the rest of our life.—*Ohio State Journal.*

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AMERICAN CO. CAMP CLOSES A SUCCESS

Visitors Entertained In Afternoon And Enjoyable Smoker Given In Evening

Voting the affair an unqualified success throughout, the members of the American Co., S.V.C., who had been encamped at the Rifle Range since Friday night broke camp yesterday morning and marched jauntly back to town with visions of another and perhaps a longer outing under canvas next year.

The last day in camp was a busy and a happy one for all concerned and the little tent village was the mecca for a throng of visiting relatives and friends of the men. At tiffin American Consul-in-Charge N. T. Johnson, Judge C. S. Lobingier, Major T. E. Trueman and Captain W. J. N. Dyer were guests of honor, remaining for the American Cup rifle competition and for tea. After the shoot Captain Ransom spoke of the success of the camp and of his gratification over the record turnout. In announcing the names of the winners in the rifle competitions Captain Ransom took occasion to express his own and his men's thanks to Lieut. V. Olsen for his untiring efforts in making the camp and rifle meeting the great success it was. It should be stated that the efficient electric lighting system for tents and camp streets was installed by Lieut. Olsen.

Capt. Ransom on behalf of the company presented Major Trueman with a souvenir in memory of the occasion. The Commandant, in replying, spoke highly of the thorough and systematic manner in which the camp had been conducted.

The "smoker" given by the men Sunday night in the Range mess hall surpassed even the announcements and a thoroughly enjoyable evening was the result. There were vocal and instrumental musical numbers, humorous talks and imitations and some enthusiastic chorus singing by the assembled campers. The thanks of the encampment was tendered to Ptes. Marble and Glemby and others who were active in promoting the entertainment.

American Co. Wins Cup

Piling up a total of 289 points, a record for the competition, the American company team won the annual American Company Cup shoot Sunday afternoon, making the unit's fifth win of this popular shooting event.

The winning team was composed of Captain Ransom, Lieut. H. K. Hykes and Pte. W. E. Sauer. Lieut. Hykes was high gun in the match, scoring 100 points, the next highest score on record for the event. The highest score registered is 101, made by Pte. Sauer in 1912. Next highest individual scores were made by Pte. Terrill (1st Reserves), 97; Capt. Ransom, 95 and Mr. A. M. Collaco (S.R.A.), and Pte. W. G. Smith ("A" Co., British), 94 each.

Individual and team scores, American cup competition, Sunday afternoon.

American Company:	Points.
Lt. Hykes	100
Capt. Ransom	96
Pte. Sauer	93
Total	289

1st Reserve Company:	Points.
Terrill, W. J.	97
Collaco, A. M.	94
Ilbert, O. L.	89
Total	280

"A" Company, British:	Points.
Smith, W. J.	94
Godfrey, E. W.	87
Cameron, J. E.	85
Total	266

Portuguese Company:	Points.
Diniz, J. M.	87
Diniz, A. M., Capt.	84
Diniz, A. F.	81
Total	252

S'hai Rifle Association:	Points.
Ashley, G. F., Lt.	91
Kodaira	87
Cole, R. G. H.	73
Total	251

S'hai Scottish Company:	Points.
Macbeth, J.	85
Turnbull, G. J.	83
Thomson, C. E. M.	80
Total	248

Maritime Company:	Points.
Wilder	83
Snape	83
Reeves	80
Total	246

"B" Company, British:	Points.
Nelleman, L.	85
Melville, Lt.	79
Evans, J. J.	77
Total	241

S.M.C. Police:	Points.
Sinclair	83
Robertson	79
Groves	76
Total	238

Machine Gun Company:	Points.
Ryan, L. S. W.	83
Lancaster, W. O.	82
Smith, E. B. H., Lt.	73
Total	238

Staff, S.V.C.:	Points.
Trueman, Major	86
Rose, Q. M. Sgt.	82
Wise, Sgt.-Maj.	64
Total	232

Japanese Company:	Points.
Watarabe, T.	82
Hori, Y.	76
Matsuno, C.	74
Total	232

The Engineer Company:	Points.
Young, Lt.	92
Jones	76
Fetherstonhaugh	62
Total	230

S'hai Fire Brigade:	Points.
Bradley	85
Blaneford	75
Stewart	64
Total	224

French Volunteers:	Points.
Thalamot	77
Fornol	73
Pacot	60
Total	210

Customs Company:	Points.
Bartolini	77
Roberts	67
Matsushima	64
Total	208

Chinese Company:	Points.
Wong Yau	70
Hu, Wm.	69
Chen, K. D.	61
Total	200

Light Horse:	Points.
Little	72
Whitamore	65
Lindsay, Lt.	61
Total	198

Italian Company:	Points.
Bedoni	87
Chieri	57
Cugetta	35
Total	179

French Municipal Police	Points.
Gouget	64
Alfonsi	61
Thuet	53
Total	178

Accidental Drowning Is Inquest Verdict

Inquiry Into Death Of Mr. Duncan Browne Is Concluded

A verdict of accidental death was returned yesterday at the inquest on the late Mr. Duncan Browne, drowned at the Peking Road Jetty last Wednesday. Mr. F. Alan Robinson, the British Coroner, heard the evidence.

Inspector T. Mellows of the River Police testified that he had seen the deceased before the accident and had heard the splash between the yacht Foam and the pontoon. Witness and others with him saw Mr. Browne's straw hat and the body was recovered later at the same place where it had gone down by a drag boat. There was a slight scar on the face of the deceased but there were no marks of violence.

Mr. R. J. Harriss of the Municipal Public Works department gave evidence to the effect that he was with the deceased from 5:05 o'clock until when the latter left the boat. He did not see the deceased leave the Foam. He only heard the splash later.

New Fox Films Seen

A large crowd of specially invited guests attended a private showing of pictures by the Fox Film Corporation screened at the Apollo Theater yesterday forenoon. The verdict was one of warm approval. The photography and general character of the pictures was excellent and the advent of this new film service will be hailed with delight by Shanghai movie fans. The pictures will start showing at the Apollo Thursday evening.

HEAVY FIGHTING OCCURS ON VOLGA AND IN URALS

Large Forces Of Bolsheviki Gather At Simbirsk To Attack Czechs

Reuter's Pacific Service

Vladivostok, September 29.—The latest reports confirm that heavy skirmishing is occurring on the Volga and Ural fronts. In Simbirsk large forces of Bolsheviki are concentrating while a considerable flotilla of gunboats guard the approaches of the town from the river. A party of a thousand Red Guards attacked the Czecho-Slovaks bivouacing at a point seven versts below Simbirsk. After a hard day's fight the enemy fled. Over 200 prisoners and twenty machine-guns were captured. During one attack the Red Guards were driven forward under the lash of their own cavalrymen.

M. Lavroff, the Premier of the late Vladivostok Siberian Government, has received an official telegram informing him that the Tomsk Duma does not accept the resignation of the Vladivostok Siberian Government.

In Novo Nicholaievsk, a very extensive trading center in West Siberia, it is reported that a plot has been discovered to seize and pillage parts of the town. Numerous machine-guns and hand-grenades were got ready but the ringleaders were all apprehended at the last moment. This Cataline conspiracy was organised by the criminal elements of the town and it has not yet been ascertained whether it is interwoven with political motives.

Tokio, September 28.—War Office official. The headquarters of the 3rd Division, which was delayed owing to the strike on the Chinese Eastern Railway, entered Chita on the 26th.

Vladivostok, September 28.—Interviewed by Reuter's representative, Dr. Girsa, a member of the Czecho-Slovak National Council, regarding the Omsk coup, stated that it was the result of the conflict between the Tomsk Duma and the Siberian Government. Four members of the Left wing of the Omsk Government, acting in collusion with the Tomsk Duma, attempted to get the upper hand of the Right wing, their aim being to establish a Social Revolutionary Government. The coup was unsuccessful, and the conspirators were arrested, one of them named Novoseloff being assassinated.

The Czecho-Slovaks control the military situation but political affairs in Western Siberia are causing grave apprehension and General Girsa has made the pessimistic forecast that until military aid has been sent by the Allies to the West there is a contingency of the political ferment developing in an unexpected manner and dangerous turns are always existent.

Capt. D. I. Sandelson To Post In Siberia

Speaker At Today's Saturday Club Tiffin Appointed Financial Adviser To Gen. Knox

Capt. David I. Sandelson of the British Army, who is to speak on "The Jewish National Movement" at the Saturday Club tiffin at the Cariton today, has been appointed financial adviser to General Knox, commanding the British Expeditionary Forces in Siberia. Capt. Sandelson will leave for Vladivostok Friday.

His appointment will add interest to his address.

The Rev. Frank Rawlinson will deliver an address on "The Preparation of a People for Nationhood." Judge Charles S. Lobingier will preside.

Members may bring guests and the speechmaking, which follows the tiffin, will be concluded not later that 1:50 o'clock.

Submarine Warfare's Backbone Is Broken

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Philadelphia, September 28.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Chairman Hurley of the United States Shipping Board in a speech here said that through the efforts of the American shipbuilders and the nations fighting against Germany we have broken the backbone of the submarine campaign. He said:

"Every plan and prediction made by the Government of Germany has failed. As the British fleet bottled the Germans in the Kiel Canal, as the French held the Germans on the Marne, the shipbuilders of America have forever dashed the hope of Germany to isolate this country and prevent its participation in the war for humanity and against despotic power. Credit should be given England, France and Italy for assistance in transporting the American Armies to France and their maintenance there."

AMERICAN RADICALS BACK WILSON'S SPEECH

Alliance For Labor And Democracy Hails Pronouncement On Workers' Behalf

(American Wireless To Reuter)

New York, September 29.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy has approved President Wilson's speech at the opening of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign in a statement which says: "To such a manner as ours, inscribed with such principles, no true democrat and no true lover of the cause of labor can remain in an active position of opposition."

The statement says that the President's restatement of the principles of international justice must bring enthusiasm and the vigor of conviction to every working man and woman. "It is predicted that the bounds to which working people will go to service and sacrifice to bring victory to the great cause of humanity, so precisely defined by the President, are thought to be the limit.

"We can realise to the fullest extent the possibilities of the future only when the world by conduct in need, and not alone by protestation, states that men accept the standards of democracy and live from day to day according to them. To that end there can be no compromise with autocracy, no bandying of words with autocracy, no negotiations of peace, nothing but the complete triumph of democracy's people in their common concern."

BRITISH AIR RAIDERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 27.—Air Ministry official. In conjunction with the Franco-American operations yesterday we attacked the railways at Metz-Sablons and Audun-le-Roman with very good results. Large numbers of enemy aircraft were encountered and, in bitter fighting, we destroyed two and shot down one enemy machine out of control. Six of ours have not returned.

We made further attacks on Metz-Sablon during the night and also bombed the railways at Mezieres, Thionville and Ars and Frescaty aerodrome. Many direct hits were obtained at Metz-Sablon, Thionville and railway junctions. A total of thirteen tons of bombs was dropped.

All our night flying machines returned.

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Peking Temple Dedicated To Boxer Heroes' Memory

Commemorates Four Chinese Officials Who Were Executed For Trying To Protect Foreigners

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, September 25.—At the Waichiaopu today, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Lu Tseng-hsian, and the Vice-Minister, Mr. Chen, in the presence of the full staff of the Ministry, performed dedicatory services and offered reverential sacrifice at a newly built temple erected to the memory of four officials, Hsu Ch'ing-ch'eng, Yuan Ch'ang, Lien Yuan and Hsu Yun-yi, who distinguished themselves in the Boxer year for their courageous conduct in altering the Decree of the Empress Dowager which ordered the provincial officials to "exterminate all foreigners" so as to read "protect all foreigners," and by this conduct incurred the displeasure of Her Majesty so seriously that they were executed.

Today's ceremony was not publicly announced, and no members of the public were present. The principal participants were the Minister, Mr. Lu, who pronounced an eulogy on the four worthies in whose memory the temple was erected, and the Vice-Minister, Mr. Chen, who read the record of their meritorious deeds, compiled by one of the heads of departments and placed in the temple as a permanent testimony to their steadfast loyalty to duty. Mr. Lu solemnly called upon all present to emulate the virtues of the worthy men whose memory was being thus honored in the erection of the only temple with which the Foreign Office is or has been in any way officially connected. It is believed that this is the first time Chinese have of their own motion done honor to the memory of Chinese officials whose death was due to their reasonable attitude towards foreigners.

In order to understand the full significance of today's ceremony it is necessary to recall certain events in the year 1900, and to bear in mind the very high rank held by two of the worthies. Hsu Ch'ing-ch'eng was Senior Vice-President of the Board of Civil Appointments, and had been minister to several European capitals, having as an attache for many years in these appointments Mr. Lu Tseng-hsiang, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs. Concurrently with his vice-presidency of a Board he was also a vice-president of the Tsungli Yamen, which was then the Foreign Office of China. Yuan Chang was another of the vice-presidents of the Tsungli Yamen, and he held the high office of Director-General of the Court of Sacrificial Worship, an appointment that brought him into close contact with the Court. Hsu Yun-yi was a secretary of the Board of War, and Lien Yuan was a Reader in the Grand Secretariat, both these men holding concurrently appointments immediately subordinate to those held by the first two, and being only one degree less responsible for the acts for which all suffered death than were their superiors.

It will be remembered that is the summer of 1900 the Boxer madness was at its height. Even the very highest officials in the land believed that the Boxers by means of incantations had rendered themselves invulnerable. On three occasions, when the Princes and Ministers were received in audience, Yuan Ch'ang had expressed to the Throne the opinion that the Boxers were unreliable, and stated that he had himself been to the Legation street and seen the bodies of dead Boxers lying there so that the idea that they were invulnerable was mere nonsense. He also expressed the opinion that "the Boxers should be exterminated and not used as Government forces." On the third occasion when this opinion was expressed the Emperor, turning to Hsu Ch'ing-ch'eng, enquired whether China was strong enough to resist the Foreign Powers or not. Hsu replied without hesitation that China was far too weak to think of fighting the whole world. His Majesty was so much impressed by what he heard that he caught hold of Hsu by the sleeve and was much distressed. Hsu "sorrowfully left the presence" and proceeded to draft the first of three joint memorials presented by Yuan and himself to the throne.

The first memorial, dated the 20th June, 1900, the night before the beginning of the siege of the Legations, pointed out that "this fierce outbreak of the Boxers is a matter of deadly peril to the Empire." The second memorial was dated the 8th July, and the memorialists, "thoroughly convinced that China's only hope of preserving her integrity lies in the preservation of the Legations ask that a strong Decree be issued. . . withdrawing the support of the Government from the Boxers" and commanding that the attack on the Legations be immediately ceased. The third Memorial, dated the 23rd July, called upon the Empress Dowager to send her Imperial wrath "upon all those in high places whose midsummer madness has led them to protect and encourage the Boxers."

These memorials were very strongly but very respectfully worded, but they were nothing compared with the final crime. When the Empress Dowager issued a Decree commanding that all foreigners should be exterminated, these two courageous and far-seeing men, who were responsible for the forwarding of the decree to the Yangtsze and southern provinces, altered the words "exterminate all foreigners" to "protect all foreigners," and thus saved the lives of hundreds of foreigners in those parts of China. When their crime became known the Empress Dowager issued an order that they be executed by being sawn in two. This order was carried out, but faithful friends collected the remains, which were later transported to Hangchow, there to be buried with great solemnity in the presence of a vast multitude, which included a number of foreigners. A fine elegy pronounced on this occasion was published in practically every Chinese newspaper, and produced a very great impression.

The other two worthies, equally courageous, are only less known because they held subordinate positions, but they too were executed for their part in the alteration of the Edict of Extermination.

Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association Meets

The seventh annual meeting of the Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association of Shanghai was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., Mr. E. C. Pearce was in the chair and there were also present Mr. J. Kerfoot and Mr. G. Wuilleumier, of the Committee, Mr. A. Jessiman, secretary and Messrs. S. Kimura, R. Spunt, A. H. Leslie, W. A. Argent and J. A. Moller.

The chairman's speech follows:

"The report and accounts for the Association's year ending July 31 having been in your hands for a few days, I will with your permission adopt our usual procedure and take them as read.

"During the twelve months under review, your Association has dealt with more cotton than in any similar period of its existence, the quantity as compared with the last two seasons being:

1915/1916	........Pcls.	664,485
1916/1917	.. .. „	829,313
1917/1918	.... „	1,160,197

"Of the quantity 1,160,197 piculs; 64 percent contained more than 12 percent of moisture, and 7 percent contained over 15 percent, curiously enough the same percentage as for the previous season. If you allow the Chinese up to 12 percent for the so called natural moisture in China cotton, no less than 71 percent that came under the notice of the Association contained added water. In other words 823,700 piculs of cotton were adulterated to an extent exceeding 12 percent. A steadily rising market such as we witnessed early in 1917 when Ordinary Shanghai Cotton from Tls 35 per picul in January touched Tls. 43½ in March, is a sure inducement for excessive moisture, the man who has sold short waters in fine weather, or in wet weather fails to cover his boat loads of cotton with any adequate protection against rain and consequently throws the blame on the elements; while the mill owner who thought he had bought cheap has to accept the watered article or go without and stop work.

"As you are aware it has been the consistent aim of the Association to combat this evil, and in this connection we had the pleasure on November 15 last year of welcoming in our midst from Peking Mr. H. H. Jobson, Mr. E. L. Hsia and Mr. S. S. Chien representing the Cotton Department of the Bureau of Agriculture. At that meeting we had the pleasure of listening to a very able discourse on cotton from Mr. H. H. Jobson and in which he very strongly emphasised the necessity of co-operation. Gentlemen, your Committee would like to see this Association better supported than it is, there are several local mills both Chinese and foreign owned, who, while accepting the basis on which we work and indirectly accept the benefits therefrom, steadily decline to join us and object to have their cotton purchases passed by the Cotton Testing House. I take this opportunity of again appealing to all local mill owners to co-operate with this Association.

"In accordance with the resolutions passed at the meeting on November 15 which read as follows:

"1. That this meeting begs to call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce to the great deal of all adulteration in cotton and to urge that steps be taken in all cotton areas to combat this evil, that strong measures be taken to eradicate this great abuse from which the trade has so long suffered and to urge upon the Government the necessity to make the adulteration of cotton with water above 15 percent a criminal offense.

"2. That this meeting beg to recommend to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce that the number of cotton farms under Government control be increased to grow the plant and to furnish improved seed to the farmers in the district.

"These resolutions were duly despatched to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce on November 29, on December 19 last year Mr. N. S. Wang wrote as follows from Peking:

"Mr. E. C. Pearce,

"Chairman of Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association, Shanghai.

"Dear Sir:—Your letter of November 29 to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce was turned over to this office for reply. First of all I beg to thank you most sincerely for your courtesy extended to Messrs. Jobson, Hsia and Chien during their stay at Shanghai.

"The two resolutions carried at the recent session of the Cotton Anti-Adulteration are certainly of vital importance to the future of the cotton industry in China. As soon as their report will be submitted we will immediately take the matter into consideration, and do our best to attain to the aim of eradicating such a great abuse as water adulteration, and to increase our experimenting work in order to propagate the improved varieties of cotton to a much wider extent.

"Hoping every success of your Association.

"Yours very respectfully,
"(Signed N. S. Wang,
"Chief of Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry.

"Since the receipt of this letter your committee have heard nothing further from Peking, we have been expecting some edict or notification proclaiming that the watering of cotton will be treated as a criminal offense, but in the absence of news we can only assume that the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry have had more important affairs to attend to. At the same time the laxity of the Chinese Government in affording protection to one of its largest domestic trades is, if I may say so, a matter of great regret and their inaction amounting almost to criminal neglect.

"Mr. Widler's report on the Association's attempts at experimental farming mentioned in my speech last year has been circulated and I trust received the attention it deserved.

"Turning to the accounts you will notice that we have at our credit on the season's working Tls. 30,553.85, including the balance carried forward last year we have Tls. 31,021.18, which your committee recommend be apportioned as follows:

	Tls.
To interest on the Guarantee Fund	2,578.09
To Reserve Fund	15,000.00
To Investment Fluctuation Account	2,000.00
To carry forward	11,443.18
	Tls. 31,021.18

"From a monetary point of view our enhanced profits have been due to the extra amount of cotton that has passed through our hands, but as you will have already seen by a recent advertisement, your committee are reducing the testing fees from an approximate 7 cents per picul to 5 cents per picul from tomorrow October 1. The recommended carry forward being Tls. 11,443.10 will we think be sufficient to provide for any possible deficit on the working of the coming season.

"We are placing Tls. 15,000 to your reserve account, bringing this fund up to Tls. 40,000. With a sum like this at your disposal the Association is in a very strong position to assist any practical movement in the future for the suppression of adulteration or any scheme that may add to the prosperity of the Cotton Trade of Shanghai .

"The staff under the management of Mr. Macgregor have carried out their work in an excellent manner throughout the period under review.

"Your thanks are due to the Chinese Customs authorities for their assistance at all times and for permitting Mr. Macgreger of their service to continue in our employ.

"With these few words, Gentlemen, I beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts, but before placing the resolution before the meeting I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability."

The following resolutions were passed:

That the audited accounts and report as presented by the Committee be adopted. Proposed by Mr. E. C. Pearce, seconded by Mr. J. Kerfoot.

That the recommendation of the Committee with regard to the Surplus of Tls. 31,021.18 be adopted. Proposed by Mr. E. C. Pearce, seconded by Mr. J. A. Moller.

That the following Committees be elected:

E. C. Pearce, Esq., James Kerfoot, Esq., J. A. Moller, Esq., D. Hatabu, Esq., T. Murakami, Esq., I. Kobayoshi, Esq. Proposed by Mr. R. Spunt, seconded by Mr. W. A. Argent.

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(Main Line)

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH........dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17. 5	23.00
SOOCHOW........dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH..........dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.2[illegible]	2.10
CHANGCHOW.....dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.08	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG........dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG......dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING........arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.30	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW..........dep.	..	15.30	T.P.R. Special Exp.	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU.......dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	16.29		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	16.55		..	..	..	..	..
PEKING..........arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S
PEKING..........dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	T.P.R. Special Exp.	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00		..
TSINANFU.......dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20 27		..
PUKOW..........arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
NANKING.......dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
CHINKIANG.....dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
TANYANG.......dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW....dep.	7.00	..	10.24	12.18	15.06	17.39	20.30	3.00
WUSIH..........dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16 00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW.......dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.31	..	5.15
SHANGHAI NORTH......arr.	12.15	10.15	14.30	17.30	19.00	21.30	..	7.00

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Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	10.30	13.15	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.55	21.30
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	[illegible]	18.37	20.22	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.35	8.45	11.35	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	13.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	19.10	20.40
KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.16	13.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.51
WOOSUNG FORTS...arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	14.00	14.35	16.05	18.06	19.45	21.20

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North .... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield .... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei .... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15 13	16 13	....
Lunghwa Junction .... dep.	....	8.15	9 40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South .... dep	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction .... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang .... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16 07	17.42	....
Kashai .... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18 49	....
Kashing .... dep.	7.40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah .... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan .... dep.	9.45	11.41	14 00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....
Hangchow .... dep.	11.10	12 50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou .... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou .... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow .... dep.	....	....	7 00	8 30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan .... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah .... dep.	....	....	8.41	10 31	....	12 39	15.51	18.40
Kashing .... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai .... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sungkiang .... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction .... dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	..
Shanghai South .... arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction .... dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei .... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield .... dep	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North .... arr	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17 55	18.50	....

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6 00	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	6 15	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow......	dep.	6.27	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou.........	arr.	6.46	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....

ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Zahkou.........	dep.	7.00	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	....
Hangchow......	dep.	7.25	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7 37	10.57	12 57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Konzenchiao....	arr.	7 50	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 30, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 5/6=Tls. 2.64
@ exch. 74=Mex. $4.91
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate.
@ 131=Tls. 76.32
@ 74=Mex. $103.15
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 73.775
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 265
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1795
Native Interest ..... Tls .25

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	49½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	6%
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 26.03
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. $4.76½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 5/6
London	Demand 5/6½
India	T.T. 366½
Paris	T.T. 728¾
Paris	Demand 731¾
New York	T.T. 130½
New York	Demand 131
Hongkong	T.T. 68
Japan	T.T. 41½
Batavia	T.T. 275
Singapore	T.T. 42½

Banks Buying Rates

London	Demand 5/7
London	4 m/s. Cdts. 4/8½
London	4 m/s. Docy. 4/8½
London	6 m/s. Cdts. 4/9
London	6 m/s. Docy. 4/9½
Paris	4 m/s. 759
New York	o/d. 132½
New York	4 m/s. Docy. 135

Roubles Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate for Roubles

Roubles 1,530	=Tls. 100
Roubles 100	=Mex. $8.75

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR SEPTEMBER

Hk. Tls. 2.53	@ 5/0½	$1
" 1	@ 685½	Francs 7.64
" 0.75	@ 119½	Gold $1
" 1	@ 45	Yen 2.48
" 1	@ 15	Rupees 4.19
" 1	@ —	Roubles —
" 1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, September 30, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Tls. 112.00

Unofficial

None.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, September 26.—Today's Rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 2d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 2¼d. paid.
Tendency of market: weak.

Previous quotations, London, Sept. 25:
Spot: 2s. 2¼d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 2¾d. value.
Tendency of market: dull.

London, September 24:
Spot: 2s. 2¼d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 3¼d. paid.
Tendency of market: quiet.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., sends us the following translation of a telegram received today from Messrs. Barker and Co., Ltd., London, dated the 25th instant.

Average spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2s. 1¼d.

Average spot price standard quality First Crepe 2s. 2¼d.

Ex warehouse Singapore 1/1½ Sheet, 1/2 Crepe, demand is small.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, September 26.—According to latest returns the Bank of England Rate of Discount is 5%.

Proportion of Reserves to Liabilities is 18%.

LONDON COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, September 26.—Today's Cotton prices were:

Good Middling Texas 1 1/16 inch staple spot, 24.58d.
October, 23.47d.
December, 23.06d.

Dr. C. CAMERON
DENTAL SPECIALIST
38 Nanking Road
SHANGHAI
Office Hours
9 to 12
2 " 6

NINE DOMINIONS TROOPS WIN VICTORIA CROSS

Lieutenant, Twice Wounded, Leads His Men On Till Killed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 27.—The Gazette announces that Victoria Crosses are awarded to seven Canadians, one Australian and one New Zealander. Four of the recipient are dead. The awards are all for super-bravery in blotting out machine-guns in attacks.

The finest example is that of Lieutenant John Billiant, late of the Quebec Regiment, who already possessed the Military Cross. He led his company for two days with absolute fearlessness and extraordinary ability and initiative the extent of its advance being twelve miles.

Shortly after the attack began the left flank of his company was held up by an enemy machine-gun. Lieutenand Billiant rushed and captured the machine-gun killing two of the crew. He was wounded whilst doing this but refused to leave his command.

Later his company was held up by heavy machine-gun fire. He reconnoitered the ground and personally organised a party of two platoons and rushed straight for the machine-gun nest. Here 150 of the enemy and fifteen machine-guns were captured, Lieutenant Billiant personally killing five of the enemy and being wounded a second time. He had his wound dressed immediately and again refused to leave his command.

Subsequently he directed a field gun firing on his men over open sights. He immediately organised and led a rushing party towards the gun. After progressing about 600 yards he was again seriously wounded but continued to advance some 200 yards more, when he fell unconscious from exhaustion and loss of blood.

Amusements

ISIS THEATRE
Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads.

To-Night To-Night
7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Showing
"The Secret of the Submarine"
Featuring
THOMAS CHATTERTON
and
JUANITA HANSEN
supported by a great company of well-known Actors and Actresses.
Episodes 5 and 6 (4 Parts)
Sea Terrors ! !
BLOWN UP BY A MINE! In chapter 5 of "The Secret of the Submarine" spies attempt to run the U.S. Channel, but their boat is blown to atoms by a floating mine. Hope and Cleo risk enormous dangers at sea when Mahlin captures the lighthouse and turns out the light! The raging, tempestuous scenes of "The Secret of the Submarine" are continued in Chapter 6. The brilliant beauty of the great seascapes is in powerful dramatic contrast to the terrors of the treacherous waters filled with floating mines, where the Americans and foreign spies strive for mastery! Again Thomas Chatterton and Juanita Hansen in tremendous adventures!
Popular Prices

British General Leads Archangel Expedition

American Unit In North Russia Under Command Of Colonel Stewart

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 28.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—General March announces that the Allied and American forces south of Archangel have been placed under the command of General Poole of the British Army. The American units are commanded by Colonel Stewart.

Ambassador Francis is at Archangel, and the War Department is in close touch with military and diplomatic officials there.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE
TONIGHT
The Serial Supreme
"THE HOUSE OF HATE"
"THE HOUSE OF HATE"
featuring
Pearl White and Antonio Morens
Episode 3 — "A Woman's Perfidy"
Episode 4 — "The Man from Java"
The opening chapters proved that Pearl White, "The girl who juggles with death" is once more the star artiste in the serials today, start now and follow the story.
Pathe's American Gazette — The Apollo Cartoons
Lonesome Luke — The Shatterer of Sorrow
in
"RAINBOW ISLAND"
"RAINBOW ISLAND"
Harold Lloyd in one of his happy moods handing out the smiles wholesale

Amusements

SEE
at the
Olympic Theatre
TO-NIGHT
BLANCHE SWEET
in
The thrilling detective masterpiece
"THE CLUE"
in
Five Parts
And the following comedies
"Lightning Sketches"
Cartoon Comedy
"Oh, You Mummy"
Comedy
"Hearts Too Late"
Comedy

VICTORIA THEATRE
PROGRAMME
FOR
October 1st, 2nd and 3rd
PRESENTING
Marguerite Clark
IN
"GRETNA GREEN"
Four Parts
Showing Also
New Gaumont Graphic
"The Haunted Bedroom"
DRAMA
"Funny Side of Jealousy"
COMEDY

APOLLO THEATRE — THURSDAY, OCT. 3RD

WILLIAM FARNUM
DIRECTION WILLIAM FOX

Special Report of The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, New York City.

TO FOX FILM CORPORTATION:

Gentlemen:

We wish to advise you that the majority comment on your photoplay, "WHEN A MAN SEES RED," reviewed by the National Board of Review on June 16, 1918, was as follows: Entertainment Value—EXCELLENT; Dramatic Interest of Story—EXCELLENT; Coherence of Narrative—GOOD; Acting—EXCELLENT; Photography—GOOD; Technical Handling—DISTINCTIVE; Atmosphere Quality of Scenic Setting—GOOD; Moral Effect—GOOD.

General Comment: The consensus of opinion of those present was that this was one of the strongest and most striking photoplays recently produced, and the acting of Mr. William Farnum authentic and memorable.

THE LEADING ARTISTES
TWO LIONS
and
TWO OSTRICHES

OUR FIRST BOOKING OF THE FAMOUS FOX FILMS
WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS
WILLIAM FARNUM
IN
"WHEN A MAN SEES RED"
By Larry Evans.—From His Saturday Evening Post Story "The Painted Lady"
A SUPERB SUPER DE LUXE PICTURE FOUNDED ON A WIDELY READ SHORT STORY—A PICTURE RUNNING THE GAMUT OF HUMAN EMOTIONS

READ THIS

"Strongest and Most Striking Photoplay Recently Produced"

The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures

MOST remarkable commendation of "WHEN A MAN SEES RED" was given Mr. Fox by the National Board of Motion Pictures, the complete findings of which body is reproduced in full below. Another well known authority, who witnessed a private screening of the picture thus describes it:

"After a man has viewed 'WHEN A MAN SEES RED,' he finds that his figernails have gripped the arms of his chair, and that his forehead is moist with the tenseness of the scenes. It is the kind of picture that words cannot adequately describe. One must see it to appreciate this strong man's play of tense emotions.

"I have seen William Farnum in some great pictures, but 'When A Man Sees Red' is greater than any. I can appreciate its exactness of detail. Once I was a sailor, and never have I seen on the screen such remarkable reproductions of sailor life and atmosphere. There isn't a scene in the marine 'locations' or aboard ship that would disturb a mariner's oft ignored ideas of exactness. Your real sailor man frowns upon the landlubber's interpretations of sea life.

"The shipwreck is wonderful. No one can mistake the absoluteness of the vessel pounding on the rocks, and her crew and passengers struggling for their lives. One involuntarily holds tight to his chair to keep from slipping when the cabin is flooded with water and the lurchings of the craft in her death struggles are so realistically shown. Of the types they are true to their calling.

"The light effects of the night scenes is an exhibition of magnificent photography, and in the cafes the director, Frank Lloyd, has added touches that to the man of the world are actual-real.

"And in that stirring, red-blooded battle for life, between two strong humans, all the emotions of the soul are stirred. I found myself with hands clinched 'rooting' for Luther, with all the excitement of a man at the ringside yelling for his favorite fighter.

"I don't believe there ever was made a picture with such a fight between two humans. It is terribly real—its terribleness fairly makes one quiver. No one but a human graveyard could help but be stirred to his innermost self by its climax.

"William Fox has made possible and William Farnum has enacted the most thrilling, the most dramatic photo-drama of the age. Its gripping effects will cause a sensation among motion picture lovers."

WE SHALL ALSO PRESENT
THE LAST WORD IN COMEDY FILMS
"ROARING LIONS AND WEDDING BELLS"
Many comedy films have been presented at the Apollo but at this picture we are making a rather bold assertion
IT IS THE FUNNIEST FILM WE HAVE EVER SHOWN
DON'T MISS THIS PICTURE. COME ALONG AND HAVE "THE TIME OF YOUR LIFE"
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL—BOOKING AT ROBINSONS

CHINESE AND FOREIGN BANKING ANNOUNCEMENTS

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
T. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STEM.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed . Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:
The London County, and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	London	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairy	Mukden	Singpore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,933.88

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Haichow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum, on Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.
Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	2,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
managers for China, Japan and India.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
N. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 80,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Important places in Japan
London, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
Central 2318 Manager.
Central 2350 General Office.
Central 2356 General Office.
Central 4663 Compradore.
Central 4621 Night only.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM
Branches:

Pandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

R. B. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,500 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital . Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 7.30 a.m.

Friday, October 4, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

29.—Cold, cloudy, but fine weather with WNW breezes in our regions, where the barometers begin to rising again while they are falling in the South. The typhoon of the Pacific advances towards the Eastern coast of Luzon.

30.—Fine weather. Barometer rising. Moderate WSW breezes.

Monday, September 30, 1918.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	762.88	765.05
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.04	30.08
Variation for mm 24h	†1.43	†1.69
Variation for mm 12h	†1.73	†1.04
Wind—Direction	NNE	NNE
Wind—Kilom per hour	2	3
Wind—Miles	1.2	1.9
Temperature—Cen ...	18°9	21°3
Temperature—Fah ...	57.0	70.4
Humidity co:	99	68
Nebulosity 5-10	7	5
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ...	$535
Chartered	£71
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$380
North China	Tls. 127½
Union of Canton	$850
Yangtsze	$195
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.....	Tls. 26½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$150 B.
Hongkong Fire	$330
Shipping	
Indo-China Def ...	Tls. 146
Indo-China Pref ..	
"Shell"	107/6 B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 33
Shanghai Tug (f) ..	Tls. 37
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$3.40 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ...	$158 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 149 B.
New Eng. Works ..	Tls. 24½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 118 S.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$96 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 72½
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 66 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$17 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 200 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 125 B.
Oriental	Tls. 62 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 146
Kungyik	Tls. 16 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 8.90 S.
Yangtszepoo Pref ...	Tls. 88 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$88
Green Island	$8.20 B.
Langkats	Tls. 16½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ..	Tls. 100
Stores	
Hall and Holts	$13 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$82 B.
Moutrie	$8.80 B.
Watson	$15½
Weeks	
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7
Amherst	Tls. 0.35 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9½ S.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 9½
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 24
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.50 B.
Bukit Toh Alang ...	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.55 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 9
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 14 B.
Dominion	Tls. 6½
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 4 B.
Java Consolidated ...	Tls. 11 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 27
Karan	Tls. 10½
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 4½
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 11 S.
Pengkalan Durian ...	Tls. 4
Permata	Tls. 3½
Repah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.50 B.
Seekee	Tls. 0
Semambu	Tls. 0.50 B.
Senawang	Tls. 0 B.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay ...	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay pref ...	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 0.50 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.95
Sungei Duri	Tls. 7
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.75
Shanghai Seremban .	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.60 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.60 B.
Tebong	Tls. 11 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4½
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 350 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10½
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$3
Shanghai Trams ...	Tls. 62 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 55
Shanghai Mercury ..	Tls. 50
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 76½
S'hai Waterworks ..	Tls. 160

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Not So 'Almighty' These Days

The so-called "almighty dollar" feels pretty small nowadays in a meat market.—*Des Moines Register*.

Useful Invention

A contrivance has been invented to tell a bald-headed man where to stop when he washes his face.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*.

Ostentation

A St. Paul woman complains to the court that her husband threw bacon at her. Another ostentatious display of wealth.—*Des Moines Register*.

WING SHOT BAGGED PIGEONS OF A SPY

American Sergeant, Expert At The Traps, Solved Mystery On The Toul Sector

GERMAN GUNNERS GOT TIPS

Birds Brought Down Carried Code Messages And Sender Captured Afterward

Paris, July 27.—There is a certain United States Signal Service Sergeant up in the Toul sector at the front who has been able of late to combine a little pleasure with his business. The censor won't let one tell the sergeant's name; but, without revealing any military information, it may be said that before the war the sergeant was rated as one of the top guns at a well-known trapshooting club in the States.

There is not much trap shooting just now in France. They are not cracking away at the live birds, either. Field sports, such as they may be, are confined entirely to flushing Fritzies out of their dugouts, and bursting them on the rise. But the Sergeant got his pigeon shooting just the same.

The particular front in which the sergeant operates is infested with German spies. Every few days, or so, they nab one or two at work, and by being on the job twenty-four hours a day they have managed more or less to keep the nuisance in check. But a fortnight ago headquarters began to realise that the boch snipers were getting the upper hand again.

All sorts of things began to happen. A "tramp" battery, one of those particular guns that whisks up, slams a few at the Fritzies, then slides out on the jump, found itself being shelled the instant it fined up for a shot. Again, every time there was a troop movement, the movement was anticipated by the boche. Besides that, it was found that whenever a body of our men got together for any purpose whatever the Germans shelled them with everything they had, big guns included.

Spy Behind The Lines

Now, the Hun doesn't use his big gus unless he knows what he's shooting at. How he learned, however, was pretty evident. Some one back of our lines was tipping him off.

An evidence of this came one night when the German big guns opened on the Y.M.C.A. just back of the front line trenches. Every night, just at a certain hour, the Red Triangle hut—or rather the tent the Y.M.C.A. was using as a hut—was filled with soldiers on their way to the trenches and apparently the boche knew this. At any rate, exactly at the hour the German guns opened a terrible fire, the gunners laying down a box barrage of shrapnel and high explosives.

Fortunately the troops had moved a little earlier that night, for during the fire the Red Triangle tent was destroyed, one of the secretaries was wounded and the other had a narrow escape from death. The point is, however, that when this took place the C. O. knew it could not be due to chance. Along with the other things that were happening, it was pretty evident that some one behind the lines was sending information to the enemy.

The Signal Service Sergeant was the first to detect how it was done. His squad was repairing signal wires back of the trenches. The sergeant halted to his work and gazed skyward. A pigeon was going overhead. The sergeant watched it idly, calculating as he stood there how far he'd lead it with a twelve guage, three and a half drams of twelve gauge, three and a half drams of No. 8, chilled. Then, with a sigh, he went to laying wire again.

A few minutes later the sergeant stopped again. Another pigeon had arisen from the wood behind, and, after circling the tree tops, winged its way overhead. Again the sergeant "led it" reminiscently with his bygone twelve gauge. But a few minutes later, when a third pigeon rose from the wood, the former trap shooter tarried no longer. A half hour later he bolted into the Quartermaster's Department clicked a salute and spoke hurriedly.

"Gimme a shotgun," he demanded.

Shotguns are a regular part of certain Quartermaster's supplies. Soon the sergeant might have been seen standing behind a hedgerow gazing toward the nearby wood. Presently he was seen to stiffen, at the same time murmuring "Pull!" The twelve gauge swung briefly in an arc; it craoked and crumbled ball of feathers came tumbling toward the earth. To make sure, the sergeant gave it a second barrel just before it hit the earth.

Four Pigeons With Messages

It was pretty clever shooting. The bird was high, going over fast, and quartering. "Kill!" murmured the Sergeant methodically, as he retrieved the fallen game.

That afternoon the sergeant got four other birds. With these in his hand he stopped at the "Y" hut on his way to the C. O.'s dugout.

"See that?" he inquired, displaying his afternoon's bag of game.

Attached to a leg of each pigeon was a code message in German handwriting.

A short time later a detachment of military police got the owner of the pigeons. In his blouse and sabots he looked like any of the peasants tilling the fields behind the lines. On being stripped, however, he proved to be a German under officer. Since his capture the nightly bombardment of the "Y" huts and other places where soldiers congregate has been more or less haphazard. The Fritzies still chuck heavy stuff at them, but thanks to the ex-pigeon shot, the sergeant, they are not scoring so frequently as formerly.

"It's bum cards they're bringing in," says the sergeant.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market as compiled on September 24, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-22
Cod	„	15-20
Mandarin	„	40-50
Mackerel	„	none
Pomfret	„	none
Salmon	„	none
Samii	„	none
Sole	„	16-18
Whitebait	„	20-25
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-$1.00
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	15-16
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	16-20
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	16-18
Wild Duck	„	40-45
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	8-15
Bananas	„	7-8
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	12-14
Figs	per doz.	5-10
Grapes	per lb.	16-20
Lemons	each	8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	2-8
Oranges	per lb.	none
Peaches	„	10-16
Pears	„	8-16
Persimmons	„	6-8
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	„	15-18
Pineapples	„	none
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	30-80
French Beans	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans	„	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	„	none
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	„	2-3
Parsnips	per bunch	2-3
Potatoes	per picul	$1.60-1.80
Peas	per lb.	none
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$5.50
Flour Australian	„	$4.30
Flour Shanghai	„	$3.345
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	30
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.65
Bran	„	$1.90
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

P. J. W. Melville,
Chief Inspector.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Kawachi Maru ..... Sept. 2
Sado Maru .....Aug. 16
Inaba Maru..... Sept. 22
For Liverpool etc.
Arcetes .....Sept. 20
For San Francisco
Siberia Maru.....Sept. 8
China .....Sept. 10
Tenyo Maru .....Sept. 12
Colombia .....Sept. 15
For Seattle
Fushimi Maru .....Sept. 15
Kashima Maru .....Sept. 29
For Tacoma:
Africa Maru ..... Sept. 8
Arabia Maru .....Sept. 28
For Vancouver
Empress of Japan .....Sept. 14
Bessie Dollar .....Sept. 19
Key West .....Sept. 26
For Marseilles
Fukura Maru .....Sept. 8
For Port Said:—
Sphinx ..... Sept. 8
For Italy, etc:
Roma .....Sept. 12

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AN CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R.D. Co.
Oct.	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R.D. Co.
Oct.	6 —	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Oct.	11 —	Vancouver	Montcalm	Br.	C.P.R.
Oct.	12 —	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct.	26 —	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Oct.	27 —	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Oct.	28 —	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov.	2 —	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Nov.	15 —	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Nov.	21 —	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Nov.	28 —	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct.	1 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	4 —	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Oct.	5 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	13 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	8 —	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Tatesami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	14 —	Kobe	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	15 —	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Saishu Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	16 —	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	19 —	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Kumana Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	Port Said	Towa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
—	London, etc.	Kitano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
—	London, etc.	Ivo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
—	Marseilles	Taisoku Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct.	1 —	Foochow	Hasan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Oct.	1 4.30	Ningpo	Kiangsteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	1 9.00*	S'tow H'kong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br	B. & S.
Oct.	2 —	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
Oct.	2 4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br	B. & S.
Oct.	2 4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Oct.	210.00*	Swatow	Wosang	Br	J.M. & Co.
Oct.	3 —	F'chow, K'lung & Takao	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Oct.	3 —	Hongkong and Manila	Volunteer	Am	P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct.	3 D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	6 D.L.	Swatow and Hongkong	Kaifong	Br	B. & S.
Oct.	6 —	Hongkong	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct.	1 3.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	1 —	Chefoo and Tientsin	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	1 8.30*	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Oct.	210.00*	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct.	410.30*	Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Oct.	4 4.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Oct.	5 10.30*	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	8 3.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct.	1	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Oct.	1	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	1	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct.	2	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	2	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	2	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
Oct.	3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Oct.	4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	5	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 30	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 30	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Sept. 30	—	Hankow	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 30	—	Hankow	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 30	—	Hankow	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
Sept. 30	—	Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. Co
Sept. 30	—	Hankow	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 30	—	Hankow	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Sept. 30	—	Dalny	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Sept. 30	—	Japan	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 29	10.00* W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Sept. 29	10.00* W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br	B. & S.
Sept. 29	— Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 29	— Hongkong	Chiyuen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 29	D.L. S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Taisang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Sept. 29	8.00* Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	Br	B. & S.
Sept. 29	10.00* Wuhu	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 29	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kweilee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 30	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Sept. 30	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br	B. & S.
Sept. 30	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 30	8.00* Swatow	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 30	8.00* Amoy and Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 30	— Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 30	— Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Gun	Man	Commander
WTW	Oct. 27	Y'tze	Nightingale	Br. g-b				
BNB	—	—	Kinsha	Br. g-b.				
7 P	—	—	Quiros	Am. g-b.				
2 C	—	—	Samar	Am. g-b.				
WTW	—	—	Snipe	Br. g-b.				
O.D.W.	—	—	Widgeon	Br. g-b.				
P&OBI	Sept. 10	Cruise	Bee	Br. g.b.				
P&OBI	—	—	Woodlark	Br. g-b.				

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, October 1**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Siangyang Maru**, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Tuesday, October 1**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo**, tons 3,925, Capt. Fiselsen, will leave on **Tuesday, October 1**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangfoo**, Capt. J. M. Johannesser, will leave on **Wednesday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, October 2**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tachang Maru**, Captain H. Yaizbita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, October 3**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Friday, October 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain R. A. Watt, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, October 5**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hasan**, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang**, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, October 1**, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agent. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, October 2**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and MANILA.—The S.S. **Volunteer** will be despatched from Shanghai for Manila via Hongkong between **October 1 and 3**. For further information regarding freight, etc., apply to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 1-B Nanking Road, (Palace Hotel Building), Telephone Central 5056.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, October 3**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. **Keelung Maru**, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, Oct. 3**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kaifong**, Captain E. B. Jones, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, October 6**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Chicago Maru**, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsepoo Wharf on **Tuesday, October 15**, at ———The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Taishun**, Capt. Westerland, will leave on **Tuesday**, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien**, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, October 1**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, October 5**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 8, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No 77, Passage

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru**, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsepoo Wharf on **Wednesday, October 9**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE, VANCOUVER CALLING at VICTORIA, B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K. Steamer **Manila Maru**, Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Friday, October 26**, Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle, Tacoma and Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Vancouver. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Kaifong left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 28	—	Japan	Fukuokuju M.	Jap.	S. Shokai
Sept. 5	—	Glasgow	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 2	—	Japan	Maynet		
Sept. 16	—	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Sept. 16	—	Hankow	Kiangyung		C.M.S.N. Co
Sept. 24	—	Japan	Shinyei Maru	Jap.	S.S.
Sept. 25	—	Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G-N Tel Co.
Sept. 25	—		Daikoku M. 2	Jap.	
Sept. 26	—	Hankow	Wooling Maru	Jap.	
Sept. 26	—		Meian	Am.	Socony.
Sept. 27	—	Hongkong	Taisang	Br	J.M. & Co.
Sept. 27	—	Tientsin	Kingking	Br	B. & S.
Sept. 27	—	Cruise	Pingching	Chi.	Customs
Sept. 28	—	Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br	B. & S.
Sept. 29	—	Hongkong	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Sept. 29	—	Hongkong	Wosang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Sept. 29	—	Hankow	Luenyi	Br	B. & S.
Sept. 29	—	Hankow	Loongwo	Br	J.M. & Co.
Sept. 29	—	Japan	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 29	—	Chefoo	Kingsing	Br	J.M. & Co.
Sept. 30	—	T'tao and Dairy	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Sept. 30	—	Japan	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungkiang are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengkiang.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sanming, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For Ningpo.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 17 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77.
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For Marseilles
For Genoa

AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

		arr.	leave.
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.			
"ARABIA MARU"	(18,000 tons) Capt. S. Nagata,	Sept. 27	Sept. 28
"MANILA MARU"	(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi,	Oct. 25	Oct. 26
For Hongkong			
"CHICAGO MARU"	(13,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito,	Oct. 14	Oct. 15

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen			
KOHOKU MARU	(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba,	Oct. 6	Oct. 9
For Foochow, Keelung, (Formosa) and Takao			
KEELUNG MARU	(1,569 tons) Capt. Y. Fukami,	Oct. 1	Oct. 3

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to.—

M. SHIMAMURA.
Mangager.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tele. Central 4234 and 4235

Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus	Jap	Ger.
Today							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsi	Shuntien	4.0	4				8 00
River Ports	Train & Str.	1 0					21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Montcalm						
Hongkong			6				
Peking and T'tsin (Every da	Train						7.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday							
Hankow							
Ningpo			0				
Tomorrow							
Hongkong							
River Ports	Train & Str	1					21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsi	Kingsing	9.00					7.00
Swatow	Wosang	10	9				7.00
Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	1					21.00
Thursday, Oct. 3.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21					21 00
Friday, Oct. 4.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada							
Honolulu, U.S. & Europe	Shinyo maru			P.I			4 00
Japan Ports	Simbirsk	1.8					4 00
Nagasaki and Vladivostock	do		5.0				
Saturday, Oct. 5.							
Hongkong							
Japan Ports	Kumano ma	11					9 00
Japan & America v. Nagas	Kumano ma				0		9.00
Sunday, Oct. 6.							
Hongkong and beyond	Katori maru				0	1	0.00

A Money orders and parcel post until 2 p.m.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. money orders noon.

C Letters and boxes with declared value 9.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 9 a.m.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 3 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. the Russian Post Office.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE via VANCOUVER

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Moji, Kobe And Yokohama		For Hongkong	
Monteagle	Oct. 12	Monteagle	Oct. 1

Future Sailings Temporarily Suspended.

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELERS' CHEQUES SOLD
Accepted for full face value in every city in America.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 181.

For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T.K.K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFCE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SHINYU MARU	For San Francisco	October 6
KOREA MARU	For San Francisco	November 3
SIBERIA MARU	For San Francisco	November 15
TENYO MARU	For San Francisco	November 28

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager*
North China Insurance Co.'s Building
'Phone Central 3229 (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

"Sooner or later" is a smooth sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.
* (For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
IYO MARU	12,500		
KITANO MARU	16,000		

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	Oct. 23
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine	Nov. 13

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

TATEGAMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsuruhashi,	Oct. 8
SAISHU MARU	4,000	Capt. T. Oishi	Oct. 15
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	Oct. 17

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	Oct. 5
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Oct. 6
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Oct. 12
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. P. Saito	Oct. 19

FOR JAPAN

SHIDZUOKA MARU	13,500	Capt. P. Yamazaki,	Oct. 14

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Oct. 13

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	———	Oct. 6
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa,	Dec. 4

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	———	Oct. 24
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	———	Nov. 26

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia. (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU	14,000	———	
NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	Oct. 16
AKI MARU	13,500	———	Nov. 20

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 103. B. s.
2008	838	800	0	dep. Peking arr.	2288	1960	1020
2345	1113	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1933	1700	730
2359	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1909	1658	710
000	1125	652	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1901	1645	700
1910	520	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1645	1602
745	1200	—	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1152	1540	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1322	1221
1457	1748	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	928
1801	2034	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	640
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	758	1812
1029	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	818	arr. Yanchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	818	dep. Yanchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1558	318	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1818	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2334	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	437	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1158	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1236	840	—	523	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1647	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1643	923
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	729

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1430	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	756	2300

Yanchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
900	1358	2158	d. Yanchowfu a.	630	1230	2008	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1052	1455	2252	a. Tsiningchow d.	523	1125	1848	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. 8 — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

NEW AMERICAN BANK TO OPEN OFFICE HERE

Asia Banking Corporation Formed To Do Business In Far East

COMMISSION ON WAY OUT

Mr. C. M. Bishop, Former Vice-Consul In Shanghai, Coming With Financiers

(By Mail To THE CHINA PRESS)

New York, August 9.—American banking plans for the Far East were crystallised yesterday in the announcement of the Asia Banking Corporation that its organisation has been completed by the election of officers, and that a head office would be opened presently at No. 66 Liberty Street, New York City. The company proposes to engage in international and foreign banking in China, in the dependencies and insular possessions of the United States, and, ultimately, in Siberia.

Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, is President of the new company. The vice-presidents are Albert Breton, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company, and Ralph Dawson, Assistant Secretary of the Guaranty Trust Company. Robert A. Shaw, of the Overseas Division of the Foreign Department of the Guaranty, is the treasurer. The directors are Charles H. Sabin, Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers Trust Company; Thatcher M. Brown of Brown Brothers and Company, who will represent the interest of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas; Eugene W. Stetson, and Albert Breton, Vice-Presidents of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York; F. I. Kent, Vice-President of the Bankers Trust Company; Ralph Dawson, Herbert Fleishhacker, President of the Anglo and London Paris National Bank, San Francisco, Cal.; M. F. Backus, President of the National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Wash.; C. F. Adams, Vice-President of the First National Bank, Portland, Oregon; and George E. Smith, President of the Royal Typewriter Company and of the American Manufacturers Export Association, New York.

Preparations are being made to open branches in China and as a preliminary step a central branch will be established at Shanghai. With that object in view, a special commission will be sent into the Far East by the Asia Banking Corporation. This commission will be headed by William C. Lane, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York; Mr. Dawson, Crawford M. Bishop, former Director of the Far Eastern Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce. They will be accompanied by other representatives of the company who are to be stationed permanently in China. The commission will visit Japan and will make a survey of local conditions in that country as well as in China. The commission expects to leave this country early in September.

The Asia Banking Corporation was formed under the laws of New York State with a capital of $2,000,000 and a surplus of $500,000, all of which has been paid in. Among the stockholders are the Guaranty Trust Company of New York; the Bankers Trust Company; the Mercantile Bank of the Americas; the Anglo and London Paris National Bank of San Francisco; the First National Bank of Portland, Ore.; and the National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, Wash. In New York the bank will occupy the second floor at No. 66 Liberty Street. Present plans contemplate the establishment of branches in Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin and Vladivostok. When the Russian situation clears the new bank will be ready to establish itself in Russia and Siberia, or to affiliate itself with old or new Russian Banks. The company is prepared to increase its capital according to requirements.

Franco-American Drive Breaks Line

(Continued from Page 1)

proof of the final appeal of righteousness to the heart of man.

Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters, in a message dated 9 o'clock yesterday evening, reports:

The bombardment before the assault was extremely severe, the enemy's massed artillery being gassed for hours.

A fog increased the difficulties of our young troops. It is too early to pronounce upon results but certainly the enemy has been forced to give up positions of great strength. His machine-gun work alone caused trouble, although his air-work improved as the battle progressed. Our tanks did well. The Prussian Guard held Vauquois with instructions to resist to the last. I believe the enemy is now stubbornly retiring to a prepared line to which all his heavy artillery has been withdrawn.

Cross Challerange Railway

Paris, September 27.—The official communique issued Friday evening reports:

Our troops today supported by tanks made a fresh advance on the whole battlefront breaking the resistance of the enemy who vainly attempted to arrest their progress.

We made progress between Auberive and St. Marie-Py despite violent counter-attacks.

Eastwards of Somme-Py we crossed the Challerange railway on a front of four kilometers, advancing over two kilometers northwards.

Northeast of Tahure we captured the powerfully organised center of resistance at Gratreuil, also the villages of Gratreuil and Fontaine-en-Dormois further east.

On the right our lines were carried to a kilometer south of Bouconville and conquered L'Echelle and Cernay Woods.

Since yesterday our advance at certain points has reached a depth of eight kilometers. The prisoners captured by the French in two days exceeded 10,000 in addition to much material.

Fine weather yesterday enabled our aviators to co-operate to the fullest extent in the battle. Twenty-six tons of bombs were dropped in the day time in the rear of the battlefield and twenty-three and one-half tons during the night on cantonments, bivouacs aerodromes and stations. Our fighting planes practically nullified observation by enemy aircraft and felled forty-two machines in addition to setting fire to seven balloons.

Three Years' Defense Futile

The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

Yesterday's attack in Champagne developed successfully.

From Suippe to the Argonne the first German positions, consisting of a formidable net-work of trenches and barbed wire over five kilometers deep which the enemy has not ceased to strengthen since 1915, has been brilliantly captured by our troops on a front of thirty-five kilometers and passed at certain points.

Navarin Farm, Butte de Souain, Butte de Montmuret, Butte de Tahure, Butte de Mesnil and the villages of Tahure, Ripont, Rouvroy, Cernay-en-Dormois, Servon and Melzicourt, which were organised as points d'appui and obstinately defended, were captured in the first day of the battle after severe fighting.

Prisoners counted up to the present exceed 7,000, including 200 officers.

The enemy did not attempt to react during the night.

The attack was resumed this morning and is proceeding satisfactorily despite bad weather.

Cross Thirty Lines Of Trenches

London, September 28.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, in a message sent on the evening of the 26th, reported:

The chain of positions captured today was enormously strong. It is a long naked ridge on which the so-called Buttes are mere protrusions. What the French carried by storm was really a native wall, every yard of which was trenched and every inch under observation.

The most gratifying feature of the advance was the inability of the enemy to hold ground he has been fortifying for years. It is estimated that the French by noon had crossed thirty lines of trenches.

The hardest fighting was round Tahure, where the defenses were thickest and the Germans used grenades.

The French guns had a very important part in the success. 75's and 155's were brought up within a few thousand yards of the front last night in astonishing numbers without being perceived by the enemy, and materially helped to break the German resistance.

At Outskirts Of Brieulles

London, September 28.—The American official communique issued this evening reports:

Our attack continues successfully today. We advanced despite a heavy artillery and machine-gun fire and reached the outskirts of Brieulles and Exermont. We have captured over twenty towns and enormous quantities of material while the number of our prisoners increase.

The American aviators command the air. They have brought down twelve balloons and more than sixty enemy planes, while the number of American planes missing is under twenty. Despite unfavorable weather our aviators successfully executed their mission.

Further Retreat Expected

Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters wiring at noon yesterday, reported:

The enemy though still resisting stoutly in places appears not to have reached the limit of his retirement. We are progressing steadily northward. We have broken through the Hogen and Voelker lines, which were subsidiary defenses to the Hindenburg Line which we carried yesterday morning, and are less than a mile from the heads of his three standard gauge railways.

The sky early this morning was illuminated for miles by the explosion of enemy dumps.

He is also reported to be blowing up his works and bridges, indicating a further retirement.

The excellence of our barrage was responsible for many prisoners, the Saxons especially being completely cut off and compelled to surrender.

It was noticeable yesterday that the Americans turned all strong places, instead of storming them as in the days of Chateau-Thierry.

Somme-Py Captured

Paris, September 28.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

This morning our attack was resumed at 5:30.

Our troops have captured the village of Somme-Py and carried the heights northward of Fontaine-en-Dormois. We have taken some prisoners and guns. The battle continues.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne the pressure of our troops continued during the night and this morning. Northeastwards of Sancy vigorous local operations gave us ground and 250 prisoners, including forty officers. An hostile counter-attack northward of Allement completely failed. Further southwards we penetrated the ravine from Jouy to Aizy and occupied these two villages.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, cabling yesterday evening, reports:

In the Champagne district the battle was resumed this morning. We have now arrived at the enemy's main line of resistance, which is hardest around Somme-Py on the River Py, which runs two miles north of the line of buttes which we captured yesterday. The arrival of French infantry on its banks marks the successful termination of the first phase of the attack, which is being pressed with unremitting vigor.

This morning the line ran west and east from a point south of Somme-Py to Gratreuil, thence south to Cernay Woods and marks an advance of five or six miles over an extraordinarily difficult ground.

The loss of the line of buttes cost the Germans the heaviest losses in killed and prisoners. The number of prisoners we have taken is now nearly 8,000.

Americans Have Passed Beyond Hindenburg Line

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 28.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The American forces west of Verdun have passed beyond the Hindenburg Line and are facing new defenses. The attack was characterised by the sharpness and rapidity which heretofore have marked operations by the Americans. On the first day General Pershing's men advanced from five to six miles.

A press despatch from the American Army in France says that German counter-attacks on Friday failed to make an impression on the American front. A thick ground mist hampered aerial observation.

The Germans, with their backs to the outer edge of the Brunnehilde Line, are fighting desperately and endeavoring to bring the American advance to a halt.

Our line runs through the Argonne woods eastwards, parallelling the Epinonville-Montfaucon road to a point near Ivoiry, thence in a north-eastern direction.

The Americans are using their artillery freely.

New York, September 29.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—A press despatch received here says that high-explosive shells from the American big guns are reaching far behind the German lines. Fires at Brieulles are attributed to the work of the American gunners.

Shells are reported to be falling on Consenvoye, Dun-sur-Meuse, and other towns far in the rear of the German lines. Bridges over the Meuse are also being bombarded, closing the exits of the Germans.

A despatch from the American forces northwest of Verdun says that the German counter-attack along the elbow of the Meuse north of Dannevoux was repulsed, on Saturday by the Americans. Many of the enemy were killed and a considerable number of prisoners were taken.

Review Of Fronts Shows Enemy On Run Everywhere

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 27.—The fourth offensive launched by the Allies within two weeks is the new blow delivered by the French and Americans on a front of forty miles on both sides of the Argonne. The entire region had been transformed by the Germans into a fortress defended by every device of military science. General Gouraud and General Berthelot on the left and General Pershing on the right attacked. The Americans advanced an average depth of 7 miles on a front of twenty. They anticipated a stubborn resistance but the formidable position of Montfaucon was overrun and the Americans captured 5,000 prisoners.

British infantry and cavalry have invaded Bulgardan territory. Without a respite the Bulgarians cannot recover without German reinforcements which Marshal Foch will prevent being sent. The events in Macedonia have caused excitement in the Sobranje, the sitting was tumultuous and serious troubles are expected.

In Palestine west of Jordan has been swept clear of the Turkish forces and there is no large Turkish army nearer than the Caucasus. Across the Jordan the British cavalry continues its pursuit of the 4th Turkish army. The number of prisoners up to the present totals 45,000 while the British losses in killed and wounded are less than a tenth of this figure. Turkey losses her communications with Arabia. A detachment of French troops took a glorious part in the turning movement along the coast. The responsibility falls on Enver Pasha of being, not the regenerator, but the grave digger of Turkey.

Caustic French comment of Count Hertling's speech describes it as hypocritical bleating.

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Lyons, September 29.—The French troops attacking in Champagne between Suippes and Argonne progressed considerably beyond the first German positions on Friday. Their advance has now reached a depth of eight kilometers and they have already taken several villages, specially Grateuil and Fontaine-en-Dormois. Besides, the railway line from Bezancourt to Challerang has been over-reached by two kilometers and the Germans are deprived of a line of communication parallel to their front which was especially useful to them.

The American troops which have been violently counter-attacked by the Germans have borne the shock. They have consolidated their positions on the Brieulles sides and have enlarged them along the forest of Argonne. They have taken 8,000 prisoners, which with the 10,000 taken by the French gives a total of 18,000 prisoners in 24 hours.

The British Army attacking west of Cambrai has reached the outskirts of Marcoing and in spite of a strong resistance at Cantaing the British troops are now five kilometers from the suburbs of Cambrai.

This morning the Belgian Army has attacked between Ypres and Dixmude. The new offensive is progressing most successfully.

In Macedonia, the Allies have not waited long to reap the consequences of their victory. The Bulgarian Government has asked for a suspension of hostilities. This has been refused by General Franchey d'Esperey who does not want to stop the military operations as long as he is not certain of the sincerity of the Bulgarian Government. Meanwhile British forces have entered the Bulgarian town of Strumnitza and the Servians have taken Kochana and Veles.

The advance of the Allies is going on everywhere.

News Brevities

All who are interested in missionary work are invited to the October meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association to be held at the Union Church this evening at 7 o'clock. The program will begin with a social; and the business meeting will start at 8 o'clock. Mr. N. E. B. Ezra will speak on "Jewish Nationalism."

• • •

The preliminary hearing of the criminal libel suit brought against Mr. Gordius Nielsen by Mr. Richard Hope in the Danish Consular Court will be held Friday afternoon at 2:30.

• • •

Monthly subscriptions to the American Red Cross should be sent to Mr. Harold Dollar, Robert Dollar Company, Union Building. Mr. Dollar has assumed the duties of treasurer, vice Mr. B. C. Haile, resigned.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Reiss and Mrs. E. B. Rose returned from Japan yesterday.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. E. Denegri, Misses Denegri, Dr. R. A. Bellos, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Clerici were among the passengers arriving on the Monteagle yesterday.

• • •

A Chinese, who was injured when he attempted to leave a moving tram on the Bund near Peking Road Saturday night, died at the Shantung Road Hospital yesterday.

• • •

A coolie employed by Reiss and Company was almost instantly killed Sunday night when he fell from his bicycle in front of a moving car. The accident happened on the Bund in front of the Yokohama Specie Bank. The injured man was rushed to St. Luke's hospital in an automobile owned by Mr. H. D. Bentley but he died before reaching the institution.

• • •

Members of the China and Japan War Savings Association are reminded that the October subscription list, the twenty-sixth, opens today, affording an opportunity of commemorating in practical form the recent successes achieved by the Allied armies.

• • •

Mr. D. F. R. McMullan, an old Chefoo resident, has left for the front.

• • •

News has been received of the death of Captain G. E. Cornaby, of the 11th Royal Fusiliers and son of the Rev. W. A. Cornaby of Hanyang. Captain Cornaby was at one time a student at the Public School at Shanghai. He joined the army at the outbreak of the war and during the last two years saw some of the most stiff fighting. He was wounded twice. His eldest brother, Lieutenant H. Cornaby, was killed in action in July, 1916. His second brother, Captain B. Cornaby, after three years' service at the front, is now with the Chinese Labor Battalion.

• • •

Mr. Charles A. Sorensen, engineer of the International Dock at Pootung who was wounded in the explosion of a boiler at the dock last week, passed away at the General Hospital yesterday. Mr. Sorensen was born in Helsingor, Denmark, in 1889. He came to China in 1913 to join the Great Northern Telegraph Co., and later joined the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. Funeral services took place yesterday.

• • •

Bishop Norris arrived in Shanghai from Peking yesterday and is at present a guest of Bishop Graves At St. John's, Jessfield. He will be here during the week. Bishop Moloney is expected from Ningpo tomorrow and will be the preacher at Holy Trinity Cathedral next Sunday morning.

• • •

The office of Reuter's Telegram Company has been moved to 19 Szechuen Road.

• • •

Notwithstanding the difficulty of securing cargo Hill's have been able to make arrangements to hold their usual winter bazaar, and have secured premises at No. 12 Nanking Road, as announced in the advertising columns.

ANOTHER BRUSH OCCURS OVER GAMBLING CASE

Court And Counsel Clash As Venue Change Is Asked And Refused

Court and counsel were again at loggerheads in the Mixed Court yesterday when an application was made by Mr. R. F. C. Master to British Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Tsang to have the Hongkew gambling case heard by another court. This case arose from a charge of robbery in which the accused in court made statements to the effect that he was the despoiled instead of the spoiler and had been robbed of his master's money during a fake alarm of police in a gambling house on Chapoo Road. As a result charges of gambling have been preferred against six Chinese of more or less prominence, including Mr. Master's client.

At the conclusion of the robbery case yesterday, in which judgment was reserved, Mr. Master made his application. He said that he made it in view of what had taken place in the court. On September 10 his client, Nyien Lau-kyeu, had surrendered himself on a warrant issued on the direction of the Assessor without any charge being framed and while he was waiting to know if there was any charge a number of persons were sent for by the learned Magistrate and Assessor and apparently something in the nature of statements were made by them against his client in his absence and the absence of his counsel.

Mr. Master then began to read from a clipping of the North China Daily News remarks attributed to the Assessor after the session in chambers.

"I do not depend on the North China Daily News," said Assessor Byrne. "I do not depend on their reports."

Mr. Master repeated that it was because of the remarks that he surmised statements or evidence were taken against his client and again began to read. The Assessor said he thought Mr. Master had better rely on his own memory than on the North China Daily News.

"You said that you were extremely displeased," Mr. Master said, "at being deceived into believing Mr. Master's client a respectable person whereas 'I am now satisfied—' ".

"No, no," interjected the Assessor. "'—that he really is a scoundrel, a gambler and robber,' and that certain persons were prevented from coming into court through fear of my client."

"I will correct that," said the Assessor. "I said I had been given to understand your client was a respectable person and now was informed that he was at the head of a gang of loafers and gamblers. I also had information that one of the witnesses in the case had been prevented from coming into court solely by this man. These were my words; others attributed to me are untrue."

"Another matter I feel called to touch upon," continued Assessor Byrne.

"You came into the Assessors' room and said to me 'I shall be very much obliged if the court makes no mention of my client's name. He is a most respectable man. I said, 'Mr. Master, I can give you no assurance on that point. His name will be called and he will surrender to warrant. I consider your request a most improper one.' "

Mr. Master declared that his request was that his client be not put into the dock.

"You said about mentioning his name," said the court. "I said his name would certainly be called but he would not be put in the dock that day. That is what I said.

"I don't agree with you at all," retorted counsel.

There was some further conversation between court and counsel regarding the issue of the warrant for Mr. Master's client. Mr. McKean, and Mr. Rodger endorsed Mr. Master's application for a change of court in behalf of two others of the accused. The court adjourned briefly and then sat again and said the application would be refused. The case was adjourned.

Mr. K. E. Newman appeared to prosecute. Another man was arrested yesterday in the case.

Business and Official Notices

YOUR HAIR

Our Healthful and Refreshing

BAY RUM

Cleanses the scalp and strengthens the hair

Put up in the following combinations to suit different requirements.

Bay Rum Pure
Bay Rum with Quinine and Cantharides
Bay Rum Oily
Bay Rum Oily with Quinine and Cantharides

In sprinkler top bottles
Small $0.75.—Large $1.25

MACTAVISH & CO., LTD.
Chemists
Opposite the Garden Bridge
SHANGHAI

It will pay you to wait
for
Hill's Winter Bazaar
which will shortly open
at
12 NANKING ROAD,
(*opposite Robinson Piano Co.*)

This Bazaar is held with the object of selling off a consignment of goods arrived here after the closing up of our retail business.

The goods will be offered at PRE-WAR PRICES and include: Wool Blankets, Sheetings, Table Linen, Curtains, Coatings, Homespuns, Serges, Dress Fabrics, Woo and Silk Stockings and Socks, Winter Underwear, etc. etc.

Wait For This Opportunity

Mr. and Mrs. Seki
Electric and Hand Massage
Graduated at the Massage School of Tokyo, Japan.
No. 1460, Woosung Road,
End of Minghong Road,
SHANGHAI.

NOTICE

I have this day cancelled my contract with the "NEW WORLD"
LOUIS F. ROTH

IMPORTANT NOTICE

IT is hereby declared that all real properties belonging to the Cantonese Guild, Shanghai (otherwise known as the Kwang Shao Kung Sho) can under no circumstances be transferred, mortgaged, disposed of, or dealt with in any other way whatsoever.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Cantonese Guild,
WEN TSUNG-YAO,
19529 Acting Chairman.

HONMA HOSPITAL,
No. 81 Miller Road. Tel. North 2961

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine, Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases, Confinements, Surgery, Skin Diseases, Venereal Diseases

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WHOLESOME
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The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES
47th Gymkhana Meeting
10th and 12th October, 1918
(Thursday and Saturday)

ENTRIES for all events close on Wednesday, 2nd October, 1918, at 6 p.m., at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

ENTRY FORMS may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By Order,
Y. S. Day,
Secretary.

The International Recreation Club

NOTICE

SPECIAL ENTRIES for the Kiangwan St. Leger and the Kiangwan Challenge Cup will close at 8 p.m. on Saturday, 12th October, 1918.

By Order,
Y. S. Day,
Secretary.
19519

ASTOR GRILL
(Broadway, near Astor House)
Musical Dinner
Every Night
From 8 to 11 o'clock
Best cuisine and wines
Tel. North 1846

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2537.

FREEDOM OF SHANGHAI.

Notice is hereby given that the Certificate of the admission of Mr. H. C. Pearce as a Freeman of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai has been drawn up and signed in accordance with Resolution XI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held on March 27, 1918.

This Certificate and photographs of the casket in which it is to be placed may be viewed at the Revenue Office, 7A The Bund, where sheets for signature by supporters of the aforesaid Resolution may be signed by Ratepayers.

By order,
N. O. LINDELL,
Acting Secretary
Council Room,
Shanghai, August 15, 1918.
19444

Dr. James Yuking
Men's Diseases only
Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Y.282 North Szechuen Road.
Special rates to men in uniform.

Automatic Telephone

AN installation of AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES, on the Strowger System, has been in use in the building of the CHINESE GENERAL CHAMBER of COMMERCE, North Honan Road, since February last. Anyone interested can obtain full information and witness a practical demonstration of this extremely simple and efficient system by applying to

SCOTT, HARDING & CO.,
Attorneys for
Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool.
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6 Peking Road, Shanghai.
19466

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Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and Green Wire Cloth.
Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.
17997

Large Quantity
of
Provisions For Sale

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Canned Fruits, Getz Best, Del Monte, S & W Sardines, Kraft's Cheese, Baker's Cocoa, Carnation Cream, Alpine Milk, Australian Ham and Bacon, Dried Fruits, Asparagus, Lea & Perrins Sauce, Olive Oil, French Champagne, etc, etc;

Apply to
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Room No. 7.
19457

Calculator Machines for Sale

A time-and-money-saving machine which adds, subtracts, multiples and divides. Sold for the small sum of Tls. 15.00 only.

APPLY TO THE
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18867

T. Ichiki & Co.
Phone North 2651.
Dealer in
Musical Instruments and Music.
F. 36, North Szechuen Road.

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At the Lowest Possible Prices.
Come and See Us.

The HWA YENG Factory—the largest and most modern of its kind—invites your inspection and patronage. We have a large stock of Tientsin carpets and rugs from which to choose. The best patterns manufactured from guaranteed quality sheep or camel hair. Our dyes are warranted fadeless. Customers' own designs made up to order.

Price according to quality and size from $7.50 upwards or, by the square foot, at $0.50 to $1.40 per foot.

For the convenience of our Patrons we have recently arranged an adequate and comfortable showroom PLEASE PAY US A VISIT. We shall be pleased to show you our carpets and the method of manufacture. You will not be importuned to buy; we leave this matter to your judgment.

Our factory will be found on the NORTH side of PEKING ROAD, a little East of Shanse Road corner. The No. is
127 PEKING ROAD.

BEWARE *of imitation Carpets*—purported to be made from camel or sheeps' wool—which are really manufactured from Hemp.

A Camel wool carpet will wear for 15 years.
A Hemp Carpet will wear for only 3 years.

TAKE ADVANTAGE
OF THE
HIGH EXCHANGE!
Carry a Gold Dollar Account
WITH
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY
No. 10 The Bund

"NATIONAL"
PORTABLE TYPEWRITER

Here is a portable typewriter of standard type-bar construction, with rigid, durable flame of cold rolled steel—built to stand rough usage—full size universal keyboard, full width carriage; has every essential advantage of the big typewriters; yet stands only 6¾ in. high and weighs a little over 9 pounds complete. The New Model No. 3 is a material improvement over all previous models, in fact, a great little-machine.

Two color ribbon, back-spacer, easy removal of type-bars, etc.

MEXICAN DOLLARS
80.00
Complete
With Leatherette Carrying Case

Be Sure You Get The New Model No. 3.

Telephone Central 4778 THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. Telephone Central 4778
4 Canton Road, Shanghai

When you need a new Storage Battery, there are two vital things to be considered — the *quality* of the battery and the *service* back of it.

Prest-O-Lite is the battery for you.
Service Station And Sole Agents for China
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.
CONFECTIONERS
No. 20 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
Telephone Central 3830

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Beg to announce the opening of their Western Branch at 2 Bubbling Well Road on October 1st.

Inspection is invited of a stock of high-grade Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes and Smoking Requisites.

Delivery service to all parts of the Settlement and French Town.

Telephone Western Branch C.2244
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19503

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The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, etc.
BIG STOCK
of
FILET LACES FOR WHOLESALE

Astrakhan Coats!

Three fine Astrakhan Coats are now on view at "Elegante" 5A Broadway (Astor House Block).

The prices are exceptionally moderate.
19505

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and
MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.

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Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

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WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 432.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE
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TO LET with Board large and small comfortable rooms with bath-rooms attached. Accommodation for table boarders. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET: Well-furnished room on first floor, with bathroom and balcony, also attic room; moderate terms (British). Mrs. W. Martin, 12 A, Quinsan Gardens.
19540 O. 3.

TO LET, 6 Foochow Road, two flats, 3 and 5 rooms, steam heat, hot water service, modern baths, hardwood floors.
19538

TO LET: 51 Szechuen Road, unfurnished rooms, single suites or flats. Steam heat, hardwood floors, modern baths, hot water services.
19539

WANTED, bachelor to join American in most comfortable rooms. Superior residence, garden, tennis, choice table, $90 inclusive. Also one cosy room, bright, airy, $80. Apply to Box 481, THE CHINA PRESS.
19502 O-1

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19219 O-4.

DANCING

MODERN DANCING: Miss Mollie Willoughby, of London and New York, latest One-step, Fox-Trot, Waltz, Maxixe, Tangos, etc. Individual instruction. No classes. By appointment, letter or phone. Now Palace Hotel.
19448 O-6

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HOUSE to let, 19 Route Pichon, 4 large bedrooms, 2 modern, fully-equipped bathrooms, flush closets, tiled kitchen, hot and cold water, garage, large garden, tennis court, etc., at Tls. 150 per month, from October 1st. Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
19518 O.2.

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST in the neighbourhood of the French Consulate, a small Pekinese dog, black, recently clipped. Answers to the name of "Papul" Good reward will be given to anybody who will bring it back to the French Consulate General.
19533 O. 2.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, offices, No. 17 Museum Road, ground floor. No. 37A Canton Road, 1st and 2nd floors. Also one large ground floor godown, No. 4A Kiangse Road. Apply to No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road.
19499 O-4

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WANTED, for occasional work in illustrating magazine articles, a foreign artist. Apply to Box 495, THE CHINA PRESS.
19531 O. 1.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

MASSAGE

RUSSIAN LADY (Petrograd graduate), experienced masseuse. Treatment of obesity, rheumatic complaints, general debility, strengthening of muscles and nerves. Development of weak children a specialty. Face Massage. Mme. M. Naoumova, Palace Hotel, Room No. 321.
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LADY steno-typist desires position. Beginner. Apply to Box 494, THE CHINA PRESS.
19525 O. 3.

EXPERIENCED young man seeks position as foreman or office clerk. Speaks English, French and Chinese. Able to do correspondence and typewriting. Apply to Box 499, THE CHINA PRESS.
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EXPERIENCED lady stenotypist will undertake private work after office hours. Strict secrecy. Moderate terms. Reply to Box 490, THE CHINA PRESS.
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BOOKKEEPER or Cashier, European, seeks position. Good references. Can supply a Bond if necessary. Salary moderate. Apply to Box, 475, THE CHINA PRESS.
19493 O-4

SITUATION WANTED by experienced Chinese, knowledge of traveling salesmanship, timekeeper, godownkeeper and general office routine, with customs work. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 469, THE CHINA PRESS.
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EXPERIENCED Chinese lady teacher desires a few pupils to teach the Shanghai Dialect. Apply to Box 500, THE CHINA PRESS.
O.5.

EXPERIENCED lady teacher desires to give lessons in English. Apply to Box 493, THE CHINA PRESS.
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FOR SALE: Second-hand textile machinery, machine parts and accessories. Please write for list of such machinery and accessories, addressing the Heng Foong Cotton Mfg. Co., Yangtszepoo.

FOR SALE: 275 No. 8 black shell, 20-bore cartridges, in good condition, $25. 175 No. 6 and 8 black shell, 12-bore cartridges, in good condition, $17. Apply to Box 497, THE CHINA PRESS.
19534 O. 1.

FOR SALE: New Oliver typewriter (No. 5) for $75. Also one old Barlock for $25 cash. Apply 66 North Szechuen Road.
19530 O. 2.

FOR SALE: Excellent broad rubber-tyred victoria, in splendid condition, with handsome young pony and harness. Pony very strong, exceptionally fast and guaranteed absolutely sound. Would make fine broker's pony. All complete with covers, uniforms, etc., ready for immediate use, for Tls. 375. An unusual opportunity for first-class turn-out at a bargain. Apply to Box 498, THE CHINA PRESS.
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FOR SALE: No 5 Underwood typewriter, practically new. Also one Winchester .44 Rifle with 50 bullets. Will sell cheap. Write to Box 496, THE CHINA PRESS.
19532

FOR SALE: Hammerless 32 cal. revolver. Small frame, blued, like new. Cheap. Apply to Box 489, THE CHINA PRESS.
19516 O.2.

FOR SALE: One 2¼ h.p. Indian motor-cycle, latest model, twin, only one month old and in perfect running order, for $325 (purchase price $383). Apply to Box 476, THE CHINA PRESS.
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